

AUSTRIANS SEEK  
ECONOMIC TIES  
WITH GERMANSComing Rhineland Libera-  
tion Revives Arguments  
for AnschlussDR. SEIPEL PRESSES  
FOR DICTATORSHIPProposals for Fascist State  
Made by Main Opponents  
of Union With GermanyBy LINDSAY ROGERS  
Professor of Public Law at Columbia  
UniversityVIENNA—Austria is now peopled  
entirely by Germans. Of the  
6,500,000 inhabitants barely more  
2 per cent are non-German-speaking  
minorities. The people are German  
by race as well as by language.  
Logic (so runs the argument) dic-  
tates a union with Germany.Geographic and economic argu-  
ments are brought forward as well  
in favor of union—the Anschluss—  
which at the moment probably seems  
to a large majority of the people  
the most important issue in central  
European relations. Discussion in  
print is sporadic. There are periods  
when much is written. There are  
other periods when the newspapers  
do not mention Anschluss and when  
the flood of pamphlets and books  
momentarily ceases. So far as pub-  
lic interest is concerned, however,  
a possible union with Germany is never  
subordinated to the other matters  
which at times seem important: the  
cleavage between the conservative  
provinces and Socialistic Vienna, or  
speculation as to the purposes of the  
Helmwehr. Indeed, such matters are  
closely connected with an appraisal  
of the advantages and disadvantages  
which would flow from the creation  
of a larger Germany.

## Case for Anschluss

The case which the advocates of the  
Anschluss make is, of course, based  
on the peace treaties. Austria now  
covers approximately the Hapsburg  
territories of the fourteenth century.  
Before the war the Empire (not in-  
cluding Hungary) had a population  
of 28,000,000. It is left with less than  
a quarter of this figure. By the peace  
treaties the territory was reduced  
from 116,000 square miles to 32,000.  
No great city has such an unpopu-  
lar hinterland as Vienna. The ratio be-  
tween Vienna's 2,000,000 population  
and the 6,500,000 in the country is far  
more extreme than in any other Eu-  
ropean state. The proud Empire was  
divided into seven parts: the Ger-  
mans in Austria and the Hungarians  
in Hungary set up independent states.  
Italy got southern Tyrol and part of  
the Adriatic coast. To Czechoslovakia  
went Bohemia and Moravia. Poland  
received Galicia; Rumania, Transyl-  
vania and the bordering Hungarian  
territories; and Yugoslavia the south-  
ern Slav provinces, both from Austria  
and Hungary.The old monarchy was extraordi-  
narily diversified. High mountains  
and broad plains; coal and iron, salt,  
petroleum and wood—these were the  
basis of great industries and a large  
commerce. The agricultural districts  
were so fertile that there was no  
necessity for importing foodstuffs.  
Hardly more than tropical products  
had to be brought in from the out-  
side. The railway service was well-  
knit and excellent. Vienna was the  
commercial center of this Empire.  
Its banks and business organizations  
had branches throughout the coun-  
try.

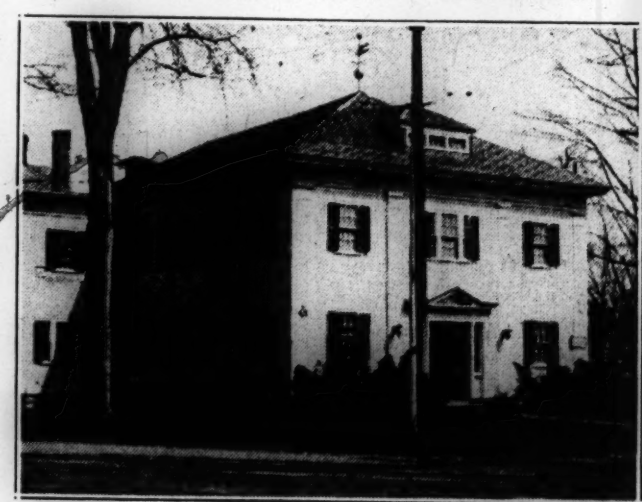
## Austria's Economic Losses

This situation was completely  
changed. Raw materials were in the  
territories that were ceded. Markets  
vanished. Cities in the states that  
were created and enlarged—notably  
Prague—naturally endeavored to do  
for their territories in banking and  
commerce what Vienna had been do-  
ing for hers. The consequence was  
that Austria was far more difficult  
to reorganize economically than was  
Germany. Austria, indeed, had to  
throw herself on the mercy of the  
League of Nations and ask for as-  
sistance. Fortunately the threat of  
Bolshevism was never serious. Aus-  
tria performed what now seems the  
really astonishing achievement of re-  
maining a stable and orderly repub-  
lic. Her public finances are on solid  
foundations. There are definite signs  
of increasing prosperity. Unfortu-  
nately, however, data are not avail-  
able to show how far Austria's stand-  
ard of living has decreased, the extent  
to which her people continue to pay  
for the loss of raw materials and  
markets, and the degree by which  
Vienna is ceasing to be a great cap-  
ital.These, then, are some of the con-  
siderations that make the Anschluss  
seem so important to Austrians. They  
are likely to be gone over more and  
(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)Latin-American Group  
in Parley at Geneva

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A MEETING of members of the  
Latin-American group in the  
League of Nations Assembly has  
been held to consider a program  
for study of economic problems of  
interest to the American continent,  
and other measures for co-ordinat-  
ing the interests of the Latin-  
American group.There was a general exchange of  
views concerning the future work  
of the Latin-American republics in  
connection with the League. The  
meeting was held in private and  
lasted several hours.Waiving of Jury  
Under New Law  
Speeds VerdictsMassachusetts Bench  
Watching Trend, Sees Vin-  
dication in ResultsJury trial, regarded as a bulwark  
of popular justice since its evolution  
from Norman sworn inquests, and  
guaranteed in the Constitution of  
the United States, already has been  
voluntarily waived by several citi-  
zens of Massachusetts under a state  
law which went into effect Sept. 1.  
Speedy verdicts marked the first  
trials, decided by Judge H. P. Wil-  
liams of the Suffolk Superior Court,  
without a jury.Massachusetts judges interested in  
speeding up the administration of  
justice and saving the expense of the  
jury system, have been working for  
several years to obtain legislation  
providing for waiving of jury trial by  
the defendant. As adopted by the  
last Legislature, the law provides  
that any Superior Court defendant,  
in all criminal cases other than capi-  
tal, may give up his constitutional  
right to jury trial, and be tried by  
the court alone.This step by Massachusetts forms  
part of a steadily increasing legal  
trend, according to Dean Roscoe  
Pound of the Harvard Law School.  
Maryland has had a similar statute  
since 1872, providing for trial with-  
out jury even in capital offenses if  
the defendant so elects. Connecticut  
has followed the same practice since  
1874. Eighteen states in all have  
similar provisions.To decide whether the right to jury  
trial, guaranteed in the Sixth Amend-  
ment to the Constitution, may be  
waived in federal courts, three cases  
are to be argued before the United  
States Supreme Court in Novem-  
ber. The amendment reads in part:  
"In all criminal prosecutions, the ac-  
cused shall enjoy the right to a  
speedy and public trial, by an im-  
partial jury of the state and district  
wherein the crime shall have been  
committed."Ruling in the case of State vs.  
Worden, 46 Conn., 349, that a de-  
fendant could waive his right to  
jury trial in all criminal cases with-  
out violating the Constitution, Con-  
necticut courts have gone on record  
as answering in the affirmative the  
question which the Supreme Court  
may be called upon to decide for  
federal courts. Adoption of the in-  
terpretation now used in several  
states, by the federal courts, would  
be a legal change of far-reaching  
effect, Dean Pound states.Commenting on the cases already  
tried in his court, which is set aside  
temporarily to care for defendants  
who avail themselves of the new  
law, Judge Williams pointed out the  
speed of nonjury trials. The first  
case called would ordinarily have  
required a full court day for hearing  
of evidence and argument of coun-  
sel, under the jury system, Judge  
Williams completed this process in  
75 minutes. Other cases went off with  
similar dispatch.Formalities incident to the jury  
system cause delays, Judge Williams  
says, that are minimized under the  
new plan. Many defendants, while  
recognizing the increasingly better  
caliber of jurymen, are satisfied to  
rest their case with the judge. Dean  
Pound states that the better a case,  
the more willing a defendant is to  
follow this procedure.Judges of Massachusetts, prior to  
a ruling by the State Supreme Court,  
allowed defendants in certain cases  
to waive their rights. One defendant,  
after Judge Williams pointed out the  
speed of nonjury trials, the decision  
seemed likely to be adverse to him.  
Taken to the Supreme Court of the  
State, this case established the point  
that an individual could waive his  
rights, but that he could not be tried  
in state courts without legislation.

## First Normal School in America

Historic institution at Lexington, Mass., honored by Daughter School at  
Salem in Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebrations.EXPERTS DISCUSS  
PLAN TO LESSEN  
CRIME IN WORLDPress Influence Emphasized  
at Prison Association  
Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A plan to remove  
the determination of a criminal's  
sentence from the court to a group  
of experts was proposed by George  
C. Erskine, president of the Amer-  
ican Prison Association, at the open-  
ing of the fifty-ninth congress of the  
association in the Royal York Hotel.  
"This plan, the product of years of  
study by leading students of penol-  
ogy, though revolutionary in its  
sweeping changes and probably not  
hastily to be accepted," Mr. Erskine  
declared, "will tend to bring about  
that more orderly and stable  
condition of society for which all  
good citizens are striving."Mr. Erskine's address was directed  
to more than 500 men and women  
from all parts of the United States,  
criminologists and penologists, social  
workers, juvenile workers, probation  
officers and educators from all parts  
of the United States."For years students of penology  
have advocated a new system based  
on entirely different principles, in-  
volving wholly indeterminate sen-  
tences and radical changes in classi-  
fications," he continued.

## Three Groups of Criminals

"Criminal offenders fall roughly in-  
to three groups. The first is the lineal  
descendant of the old-time pirates,  
who gave no quarter and deserved  
none. This type makes of crime a  
highly organized and successful busi-  
ness. Their leaders are seldom found  
in prison. They usually arrange for  
some underling to do the actual deed.  
"The third group consists of the  
economic misfits, both physical and  
mental, who because of their inabil-  
ity to direct their own lives in nor-  
mal channels come into conflict with  
the law. They commit all sorts of  
petty offenses on their own initiative.  
A large percentage are not viciously  
inclined, but find crime the easy way  
out."Between this first and last section  
is a fairly large middle class. A  
goodly percentage are normal men-  
tally and have normal capacities for  
achievement. Their crimes are com-  
mitted under stress of circumstance  
and usually their own remorse would  
tend to deter them from further  
offenses. In all three groups the psy-  
chiatrist would find many who de-  
viate from the normal, but the middle  
division would be the normal community  
average."Mr. Erskine stressed that the plan  
proposed will give society real pro-  
tection, but to establish it the need  
will arise "to have the courts commit  
directly to a central classification bu-  
reau without fixing a minimum or  
maximum term and that with such  
a classification an institution will have  
all the facilities that modern science  
affords."The school, as explained by J.  
Asbury Pittman, has been the logical  
result of the work started at Lexing-  
ton in the first normal school to be  
opened in the United States. The  
building for the latter is now occu-  
pied as a Masonic Temple and is an-  
nually visited by thousands who go  
to Lexington to visit its historic  
points. On its bare walls runs the  
inscription:"In this building on July 3, 1859,  
the first normal school in America  
was opened. Three students were  
enrolled."Mr. Bagley declared that the ten-  
dency of sons of professional men to  
achieve the greatest degree of suc-  
cess in life was evidence that the nur-  
ture and cultural training of a re-  
fined home life exerts a strong influ-  
ence on the future of the child. He  
said that normal schools that can  
take their lead from good homes and  
impart to their students that same  
fine moral broadness will best im-  
part those desirable qualities to the homes  
of future generations.A surplus of teachers indicated, he  
said, that the standard of teaching  
can be raised, and this problem  
faces the normal schools and teach-  
ers' colleges of the country today. In  
New York, investigations are being  
conducted to provide better methods  
of selection. He declared that at  
present many who would make fine  
teachers are rejected, and many  
qualify who are not properly fitted.The things which a good home in-  
cubates are caught rather than  
taught, he warned. He emphasized  
therefore the advantage to normal  
schools in having dormitories and  
resident students, where the inti-  
mate relationships between instruc-  
tor and student helped to develop the  
fine qualities which characterize the  
better homes of the country. He con-  
sidered that the state should assume  
the burden of expense, providing  
dormitories and living for its future  
teachers.Mr. Bagley referred to the enor-  
mous increase in secondary educa-  
tion recently. Formerly secondary  
education was class education. To-  
day it is mass education. The teach-  
ers, he said, are required to train the  
masses without elimination. It was  
an enormous problem. A new type  
of teacher was demanded. Normal  
schools and teachers' colleges, he  
said, are in the best position to meet  
this changing need.William J. Cooper, United States  
Commissioner of Education, declared  
that the tendency will be to extend  
the normal school course to four  
years and therefore to award the  
Bachelor's degree. The amount of  
knowledge necessary to impart in  
the training of intelligent teachers  
cannot, he said, be acquired in the  
two years allotted in some states.The anniversary celebrations  
closed with a colorful historical  
pageant and a banquet, followed by  
final musical exercises and an inter-  
esting account of the history of the  
Salem Normal School by the prin-  
cipal.

## OPPOSITION PICKS LEADERS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The  
liberal convention has nominated  
Getulio Vargas as opposition candi-  
date for President of Brazil. Joao  
Pessoa was named Vice-Presidential  
candidate. One hundred and forty-  
eight delegates representing 21 states  
attended the convention.

## Tokyo Proves That the East Is Going West

Wide World  
One might just as well be looking down upon an  
American, or an English, German, French or Italian  
city as at the streets and buildings of the capital of  
Japan. This airplane view shows what progress  
Japan has made since the earthquake. The picture  
shows Nihonbashi Transcending, the business  
center of Tokyo. The new buildings have been built  
with an eye to withstanding earthquake tremors.SALEM'S NORMAL  
SCHOOL MARKS  
ITS 75TH YEARNoted Educationists Figure  
at Ceremony in Old New  
England Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—Longer periods of  
training and study of better methods  
of selection are proposed as solutions  
to the problem of oversupply of  
public school teachers by Prof. Wil-  
liam C. Bagley of Teachers' Col-  
lege, Columbia University, who, with  
William J. Cooper, United States  
Commissioner of Education, spoke at  
the seventy-fifth anniversary cele-  
bration of the founding of the State  
Normal School here.The school, as explained by J.  
Asbury Pittman, has been the logical  
result of the work started at Lexing-  
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date for President of Brazil. Joao  
Pessoa was named Vice-Presidential  
candidate. One hundred and forty-  
eight delegates representing 21 states  
attended the convention.Rigid Uniformity  
for Angora Houses

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Angora  
WHATEVER Orientalism or in-  
dividuality may still remain  
beneath the surface of the Turkish  
capital, a drastic order forces  
Angora to wear uniformly an out-  
ward modern Western face.The commission for reconstruc-  
tion and construction has ordered  
destruction of houses whose owners  
do not conform with its directions  
for uniform shapes and decorations  
and uniform front gardens and  
fences.Geneva Voices  
Confident Hope  
of Firm PeaceTenth Assembly Evidences  
Marked Change From  
Former Pessimism

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—At the outset of the  
World War many observers of the  
demeanor of the European peoples  
as they rushed into war commented  
on the seeming reversal of form on  
the part of the British and French.The supposedly pliant British  
went about their repugnant task with  
ardent emotionality and a gayety  
which must have been assumed to  
hide deeper and graver feelings.The so-called volatile French on  
the contrary rallied to arms with a  
deadly seriousness, an utter absence  
of hysteria or theatricalism.  
I saw scores of thousands of  
Frenchmen on the day of mobiliza-  
tion set out for the front without a  
sound of martial music and often  
without the sign of a flag.The contrast to the later excite-  
ment in New York every time a re-  
giment marched down Broadway to its  
transport was glaring. No brass  
bands, no rolls of ticker tape, no  
cheers from the sidewalks—nothing  
but an occasional bugle call, or a  
deep shout of au bout (to the end)  
from the ranks attended France's  
rally to the defense of la Patrie.

## Contrast in Oratory

Something of the same contrast  
has appeared in the English and  
French oratory at this Assembly of  
the League of Nations. I heard on  
successive days Ramsay MacDonald  
and Aristide Briand tell the story of  
what the League had done in its first  
10 years, and what it now hopes  
to do.Of the two the British Premier was  
by far the more rhetorical, the more  
sanguine, the more emotional. The  
(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)Now that the United  
States has decided  
to buildBoulder  
Damwhat is being done  
about it?The Monitor will tell in a  
series of five daily articles  
beginning

Monday

SCHWAB CONTEMNS  
HIRING OF SHEARER  
AS "MOST UNWISE"Lobbying, Old as Congress  
Itself, Increases Its Scope  
Every YearGOES UNDER VARIOUS  
NAMES TO SAME ENDPlays Important Role in Legis-  
lation—Abuses Are Many—  
Results in Much Good

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Lobbying in the  
capital is as old as Congress itself.  
History records that from the be-  
ginning of the federal Legislature  
there were charges and counter-  
charges of lobbying activities. As the  
country developed, particularly after  
the Civil War, when the era of in-  
dustrial expansion set in, lobbying  
came to be considered in political  
circles as a concomitant of all im-  
portant legislation. And from this  
attitude there soon grew up the prac-  
tice of members of Congress, de-  
feated, or otherwise retired from  
their seats, taking up lobbying as a  
business.Such operations are covered with  
the mantle of legal services, but no  
one in Washington has doubt as to  
their true nature. The fact that for-  
mer members of Congress have the  
privileges of the floor of the branch  
in which they served adds greatly  
to their value as lobbyists, and there  
have been occasions when members  
have risen in their places and pub-  
licly challenged the presence and  
purpose of these former colleagues.  
Likewise numerous regulations  
have from time to time been pro-  
posed for the restraint of lobbyists  
and the forcing into the open of their  
connections and the interests they  
represent. In recent years not a ses-  
sion of Congress has transpired with-  
out some legislation on this matter  
being proposed and occasionally  
passed by one of the houses. But,  
although there has been much fervid  
oratory on the subject, somehow  
nothing definite has been accom-  
plished.

## "New Hope" Arises

The investigation of the big navy  
lobby at the 1927 Geneva naval con-  
ference may prove the medium for  
putting through improved restrictive  
legislation. Inspired by President  
Hoover's public denunciation of such  
activities, those members, particu-  
larly among the Progressives and  
Democrats, who have for years been  
urging such a law, there is more  
than a possibility of success may  
crown their long efforts.The Shearer-shipbuilder-big-navy  
lobbying investigation is not the first  
major senatorial probe of the ways  
and means and purposes of lobby-  
ists. The Mullin tariff lobby inquiry  
also brought about by a President's  
denunciation is still famous in con-  
gressional annals. At the time its  
revelations of the operations of man-  
ufacturing and other business inter-  
ests in influencing members on tar-  
iff increases, through the instrumen-  
tality of former members of Con-  
gress, developed into a first-rate  
scandal with pronounced political ef-  
fect.The investigation resulted from a  
statement issued by President Wil-  
son only a few months after taking  
office for his first term charging that  
an "insidious lobby" was at work in  
Washington seeking to influence the  
action of Congress on the Underwood  
tariff bill. The Republicans chal-  
lenged the President's declaration  
and the Senate authorized an inves-  
tigation. More than 3000 pages of tes-  
timony were taken in this inquiry  
which after a time was extended to  
cover lobbying in general.

## President Is Upheld

The President's accusations were  
more than substantiated. It was dis-  
closed that huge sums had been ex-  
pended by those interested in high  
duties and that equally large out-  
lays, for entertainment and other  
purposes, had been made.

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Bethlehem Steel Head Says  
It Was Against Policy  
Laid Down by CompanyHAD NO KNOWLEDGE  
OF THE APPOINTMENTGrace Puts Responsibility On  
Vice-President, 'New to  
Official Duties'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Charles M.  
Schwab and E. G. Grace, head of the  
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, testi-  
fied before the Senate naval lobby-  
ing investigating committee that they  
did not know, at the time, that their  
company had participated in the em-  
ployment of William B. Shearer as a  
representative of American ship-  
builders at the 1927 Geneva naval  
conference, and that they viewed  
such an undertaking as "most un-  
wise."Mr. Schwab, chairman of the board  
of directors, said he first learned of  
the Shearer matter when he was ap-  
prised of it by Mr. Grace, president  
of the company, who told him that a  
newspaper reporter had questioned  
him as to whether his company had  
had an agent operating at the un-  
successful arms limitations confer-  
ence.Mr. Schwab said he was greatly  
surprised, as it was contrary to the  
policy of the Bethlehem company to  
participate in any political or naval  
or military affairs.

## Action Most Unwise

Pressed for an explanation as to  
why, when he did learn that his com-  
pany had been involved on the re-  
sponsibility, as he claimed, of a  
subordinate official, that he took no  
disciplinary action, Mr. Schwab  
stated that he left the matter entirely  
up to Mr. Grace.Under questioning, Mr. Grace told  
the committee that S. W. Wakeman,  
vice-president of the Bethlehem Ship-  
building Corporation, a subsidiary of  
the parent company, had been re-  
sponsible for associating the corpo-  
ration with the other shipbuilders  
in the employment of Mr. Shearer,  
and that he did so without his knowl-  
edge or approval.Mr. Wakeman, he said, was new to  
his official duties at that time, and  
when he told him about the Shearer  
transaction, Mr. Grace was "extre-  
mely disappointed," that he had  
not called it to his attention."Didn't you see anything wrong in  
the matter?" asked Mr. Grace.  
"No, not technically wrong," Mr.  
Grace replied. "But most unwise. I  
feel that the corporation should  
avoid the appearance of anything  
evil. Bad judgment was certainly  
used in choosing the man for the  
work. Anything that would lead to  
the present situation must certainly  
be unwise."

## No One Loses Job

Mr. Grace testified that he had dis-  
charged no one as a result of the  
Shearer incident.In the midst of considerable con-  
fusion during which Samuel Short-  
ridge (R.), Senator from California,  
chairman of the committee, attempt-  
ed to prevent the interjection of  
questions by Mr. Shearer's attorney  
and Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Sena-  
tor from Arkansas, suggested to the  
committee that he give him the ques-  
ries and he would put them to the  
witnesses. Mr. Schwab was re-cross-  
examined by Mr. Robinson as to  
whether he had not conferred with  
Mr. Shearer about going to the  
Geneva conference.Mr. Schwab while on the witness  
stand had denied even meeting or  
knowing Mr. Shearer. After Mr.  
Schwab left the stand for some time  
Mr. Robinson suddenly turned to him  
and again asked him if he had ever  
met Mr. Shearer. When Mr. Schwab  
repeated that he had not, Mr.  
Shearer's attorney rose and ex-  
amined Mr. Schwab and demanded  
of Mr. Schwab if he had not met his  
client in the lobby of a New York  
hotel and that they had discussed his  
going to the Geneva conference as the  
representative of the shipbuilding  
companies.Paul D. Cravath, general counsel  
for the Bethlehem Corporation, ap-  
peared to Mr. Shortridge to prevent  
such questioning and the latter  
agreed but Mr. Robinson, disregard-  
ing Mr. Shortridge, informed Mr.  
Shearer's attorney that if he would  
put the questions to him he would  
ask them.

## Schwab Sticks to Guns

Mr. Schwab insisted that he had  
never met Mr. Shearer or ever dis-  
cussed with him his going to Geneva.  
Of the three members of the in-  
vestigating committee, Mr. Robinson  
throughout the preliminary sessions  
has alone displayed vigor in ques-  
tioning the witnesses. He has brought  
out all the information that has been  
disclosed.Mr. Shortridge, while doing much  
questioning, has confined himself to  
involved interrogations about general  
matters, and Henry J. Allen (R.),  
Senator from Kansas, the third mem-  
ber, has asked few questions.  
Under close cross-examination by  
Mr. Robinson, Mr. Schwab testified  
that he personally would "like to see  
every battleship sunk and had been  
advised about sending an agent to  
the Geneva conference. I would have  
consented against it. When I did hear  
of it I condemned it.""But you did nothing about it," Mr.  
Robinson added.Mr. Schwab said his company  
builds battleships and has contracts  
with the Government at present. Also  
that during the World War his com-  
(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

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## HOOVER MOVES TO PARE DOWN POSTAL DEFICIT

Reported to Favor Hidden Subsidies Be Made to Stand on Own Feet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Concerned by the huge 1929 postal deficit of \$95,000,000 which brought a warning from the White House, postal officials are making a canvass of the situation at the instance of President Hoover, and have already reached certain definite conclusions.

It is learned that the President will abandon the method of bookkeeping which lumped the legitimate expenses of the department with the concealed subsidies which the Government pays out through this agency. At the same time, postal authorities are convinced that they must face one of these alternatives: either to increase rates or to reduce expenditures if the postal deficit is to be eliminated.

The 1929 postal deficit is the result of making the department the dispenser of the Government's subsidies, as follows:

Loss of free-in-county news: \$10,000,000  
Loss of free-in-county mail: 2,000,000  
Loss of free-in-county express: 500,000  
Loss of free-in-county parcels: 10,000,000  
Loss of free-in-county publications: 10,000,000  
Total: \$32,500,000

A second constructive step is under way. Surveys are being made at some of the larger post offices with a view to improving operations and adjusting expenses for greater economy. At the same time, department economists are busy with the idea of higher postage rates, perhaps a 3-cent rate on letters, the first 2-cent rate took effect in 1895. If postage rates on letters had increased since then in proportion to the average level of commodities, the present rate would be 3.46 cents per ounce; and if it had been increased in the same proportion as the cost of labor, it would now be 7.16 cents per ounce.

### Deficit Cut Explained

By Postmaster-General

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, addressing the convention of the National Association of Postmasters, disclosed plans he is formulating with a view to reducing the deficit in the operation of his department.

"As a pre-requisite to an attack upon the postal deficit," Mr. Brown said, "an important change in keeping the department accounts was inaugurated with the beginning of the fiscal year."

"Heretofore the expenditures of the department for all of the services it performed had been charged to expense of postal service. The department renders a large volume of postal service for which it receives no compensation, and furthermore, it performs important and costly services which are essentially 'non-postal.'"

"Perhaps the notable example of this kind of service," he said, "is the department's share in the administration of merchant marine acts. The cost of carrying ocean mails under the provision of the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 for the current fiscal year will be not less than \$12,000,000 more than the service would cost under postage rates."

"Under our new accounting system the cost of ocean mail contracts, in excess of postage rates, the cost of penalty mail, carried for the executive departments and independent executive establishments, frank mail, 'free in country' newspapers, mail free for the blind and cetera, will not be charged to the expense of postal operations, but will be grouped together under an appropriate head. The aggregate of our postal revenue will then be subtracted from the aggregate of our real postal costs and the difference will appear as a true postal deficit."

## Foot-Control Brakes Aid One-Man Trolley

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Street cars can now be chauffeur'd as well as motormanned, with increased benefits of speed, safety and comfort to the traveling public. Already there has appeared a type of trolley car which is operated in exactly the same manner as an automobile—with the feet instead of the hands.

Successful experiments with a street car of this sort have just taken place in Albany, N. Y. This car was electrically equipped by the General Electric Company with particular reference to speedier loading, and more rapid acceleration and braking. In handling the car the operator has his feet upon pedals in the floor of the motorman's cab. He applies the power by pressing the ball of his left foot upon a controller (accelerator). Under normal conditions he brakes the car with his right foot, but in case of an emergency he stops the car instantly by raising the heel of his left foot. The braking equipment in this car is as efficient as the four-wheel brake system in automobiles.

## Gas-Electric Buses Tried in Manhattan

NEW YORK—Combination gasoline and electric motorbuses, of the type which dispense with clutch and gear-shifting mechanism, are getting a thorough try-out in and around New York.

Following the announcement here several weeks ago that a combination gasoline and electric automobile, characterized by the General Electric Company as "a new type of pleasure automobile," had been delivered to Col. E. H. R. Green, of South Dartmouth, Mass., it was learned that motorbuses built on the same mechanical idea are in use here and elsewhere.

Colonel Green's car was made especially for him and was the product of experimental work by engineers of the General Electric Company and the Knott & Lang Corporation.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, it was learned, have been using two gasoline-electric buses in regular service for about 18 months. They were made by the Yellow Truck & Coach Company, now the General Motors Truck Company.

It was said at the offices of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company that while this type of motorbus gives smoother acceleration as a result of the elimination of gearshift, it is less economical in operation than the ordinary motor bus.

## LUCKNER POLISHED UP HANDLE OF BIG DOOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Guests at a local hotel may have wondered why Count Felix von Luckner, noted German naval commander, frequently glanced appraisingly at the door knobs.

The secret now is out. Count von Luckner told himself in talking about his career before the Exchange Club. When he was a boy, he was chief door-knob polisher at the hotel, the Count said, and now, a guest, he often inspects the door knobs to see if they are as well polished as when he was on the job.

Count von Luckner stressed his boyhood in his talk, telling how he ran away from home at the age of 13 to follow the sea until he became a lieutenant in the German Imperial Navy.

## TEACHER SAYS FUTURE OF NEGRO IS VAGUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A gift of \$1000 from the Rosenwald Fund has been made to Teachers' College, Columbia University, to bring to the college experts on interracial co-operation, who will lead a series of symposiums on race relations in the United States during the winter session.

Miss Mabel Carney, professor of education at Teachers' College and president of the rural education department of the National Education Association, in announcing the discussions, declared that the greatest national problem here is that of racial adjustment.

"Every one of the other great difficulties which are confronting us have been partly clarified, but the future of the Negro in the United States in all respects is, at best, vague," she said.

## HEINSHEIMER PROVIDES \$2,000,000 FOR CHARITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twenty-five charitable, religious and educational institutions inherit more than \$2,000,000 under the will of Alfred M. Heinsheimer, well-known philanthropist, just filed for probate here.

The New York Foundation, established by Mr. Heinsheimer in 1910 as a "non-sectarian institution for charitable, educational and religious enterprises," is the chief beneficiary under the will. The estate was estimated at more than \$3,000,000.

## GERMAN TRADE GROUP INDORSES MUTUAL EFFORT

Union of Industry Backs National and World Co-operation

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—International, as well as national co-operation was the note struck by all speakers the first day of the ninth general members meeting of the Federal Union of German Industry held at Düsseldorf. International co-operation, co-operation of industry in the state, industry by municipal authorities is advocated. Nothing, however, so far is said of closer co-operation between capital and labor.

Many attempts made in past years to establish closer international co-operation in settling economic questions, met full approval of the meeting although, as one speaker pointed out, sometimes there is still a wide gulf between words and deeds. Alluding to these currents manifesting themselves in the economic life of the world, Privy Councillor Kaas, one of the members of the German delegation to the Paris Reparations Conference, said that a review of the development of and influence and spreading of spiritual and political movements in the world's history, proves that certain international currents gain in course of time and, despite the strongest opposition, acquire sufficient strength to overcome traditional and conventional thinking.

He reminded his audience of spreading the free-trade idea. The idea of economic pan-Europe also was discussed, and generally described as advantageous to the world. But most of the speakers believed the question had not progressed beyond the stage of discussion and warned against overhastening matters.

What would happen to our farmers if all tariffs were removed, one speaker asked. Another, however, believed all industries now doing business would begin to prosper as soon as they could sell their products to all 35 European nations.

Prof. Carl Duisenberg, president of the Federal Union of German Industry, drew attention to the shift of the world's economic center from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which he believes to have detected, and which he described as of utmost importance to German industry.

An interesting note was injected when he asked the meeting not to allude to the Young plan, which is not yet complete, and as various questions still remain to be clarified. Mr. Kaas, however, discussed reparations in general, and declared that the strong pressure which is being exercised on German exportation, owing to the necessity of the Reich to pay reparations, will always be a distinguishing element in the world market. On the other hand, he said, if Germany had no reparations to pay, it would become a powerful consumer in the world market.

## STANDARD OIL ENTERS AERONAUTICAL FIELD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Standard Specifications Board, an organization which will develop aeronautical accessories, fuels and lubricants which naturally belong in the petroleum field, has just been incorporated under the laws of Delaware by the Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey, Indiana and California. The board will also co-operate with other agencies in the development of any aeronautical matters, it was said, and will in no way encroach upon the activities of the Standard Oil Development Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The new company was incorporated for 100,000 shares. The board has already developed two formulas for lubricating oils for airplanes, it was said, which are being manufactured by the sponsoring companies.

## Washington Moves to Aid Pedestrian

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new move to protect the pedestrian and to relieve city traffic jams has been instituted by the Department of Commerce. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, announced simultaneously the appointment of a committee on relief of traffic congestion and the first meeting of the committee, set for Oct. 10, in the capital. Proposals for speeding up traffic and clearing city and rural highways will be considered. These will include improved signal systems, street widening, congestion caused by skyscrapers, under and overpasses and improved facilities for the man on foot.

The man on foot will have primary consideration for almost the first time in the history of traffic conferences. In the two national conferences in the past, questions relating almost solely to the motorists' welfare were considered. These were in 1924 to develop a uniform vehicle code, and later to consider a model municipal traffic ordinance.

Since then committees have taken up the protection of motorists at grade crossings, where 10 per cent of all fatalities occur, and the maintenance of motor vehicles up to a specified degree of safety, particularly as to brakes.

## PRIZES AWARDED MAINLY FOR DOGS AT EXPOSITION

Eastern States Show Judges Find Merits Range From Barks to Biscuits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dogs had their day at the Eastern States Exposition here with interest centered in the judging of the final competitions.

The grand championship of the show was awarded to an old English sheep dog, shown by Mrs. Walter Roessler of Great Barrington.

An English setter, Brownie's Spot, owned by Alfred A. Brown of West Brookfield, Pa., was awarded the blue ribbon for co-ordination, movement, obedience and command. Nobel Red Rival, owned by Ralph E. Thomson of Boston took first honors in the Irish setter class, and Champion Post Road Jeff, owned by L. A. Fales of East Greenwich, R. I., headed the pointer division.

4-H Club honors were divided pretty evenly among the states. New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, each received several first, second and third awards for excellence and choice of display.

Hughes Evans and Isadore Demarest of New York, Lloyd Hunt and Norris B. Hamlin of Maine, ranked first in corn, potatoes and vegetables exhibits. J. Horner of West Virginia was the first in the baby beef class.

First honors in clothing went to Ora A. Bussard of Maryland, Rosanna Lyman of Vermont, Marion Munson of New York, Mabel Willis of Maryland, Frances Lamb of Connecticut and Ruth Elwood of Connecticut.

In baking, first honors went to Virginia Burnside of West Virginia, Russell Laves of Vermont, Gertrude Umstall of West Virginia, Lorain McLowry of New York, Mary McGinnis of Delaware, Lydia Beane of New Hampshire, Bernice Berman of New York, Virginia Carr of Virginia and Eula Roberts of West Virginia.

## LEGISLATIVE RECORD MADE IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Having set a new endurance record of its own, the Wisconsin legislature adjourned since Sept. 20. It had been in session 254 days, or nearly nine months. The longest previous session was seven months.

Governor Kohler, in a message to members, complimented them on their constructive work.

## MEDAL HE DONATED AWARDED TO ACHESON

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Dr. Edward G. Acheson, St. Petersburg,

Household Furniture Storage Packing and Shipment Arranged Boston Storage Warehouse Co. CALL OR TELEPHONE EDWARD L. WINGATE General Manager

## COBLENZ, GER. (AP)—English representation on the Rhineland commission was reduced Sept. 20 to five, who are the chief delegates, three officials and a messenger. These left for Wiesbaden, where they will make their new headquarters.

## Wedding Rings

18K White Gold, Genuine Orange Blossom, \$14.  
Special 18K White Gold Wedding Ring set with seven diamonds, \$30.  
Solid Platinum, \$25  
Special attention to Mail Orders  
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BUT comfort is a factor in these days of strenuous activity. We have a shoe that will meet your every requirement—a shoe that will delight the eye and rest the foot. . . . Permit us to demonstrate to you the styled-comfort of Main Spring\* Arch footwear.

## Walk-Over-Shoes

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276 Washington Street  
Boston  
\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## LONDON BROKERS ARE ACCUSED OF \$1,045,000 FRAUD

Exchange Suspends Dealings in Stocks Promoted By C. C. Hatry

LONDON (AP)—Clarence C. Hatry and three associates in the stock exchange sensation here were charged at the Guildhall with conspiracy to obtain £209,000 (\$1,045,000) by false pretenses. The four men were refused bail and remanded until Sept. 27.

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The stock exchange committee's almost unprecedented action in suspending dealings in well-known securities in connection with companies promoted by Clarence C. Hatry, which include what is known as the Wakefield Corporation "trustee" stock, a stock approved by law for trust fund investment, is to safeguard investors by preventing speculative advantage being taken of the present involved situation.

The Financial Times says the difficulties which have arisen are "of limited extent." This recognized financial authority adds that "investors should remember, since magnification of trouble by rumors is the usual concomitant of the financial difficulties, that the distrust of securities brought out under other auspices is not warranted."

"Anybody driven by fear to sacrifice good holdings would simply be putting others into position to make profits later when the air is cleared and market sentiment recovers."

The Daily Express says "there is of course no doubt of the value of the Wakefield Corporation stock, issued by a big city of this name in Yorkshire. It carries the guarantee of that town."

The stock exchange has simply implied that there is a urgent need for a thorough investigation into the question, not concerned with the market value of the stock, and the same applies to the shares of the Drapery trust."

## SINCLAIR AND DAY MUST SERVE TERMS

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover will not commute the sentence of Harry F. Sinclair or Henry Mason Day, who are serving terms in the District of Columbia jail for contempt of court, arising from the shadowing of the Full-Sinclair jury.

This was announced at the White House, where it was said Mr. Hoover would follow the recommendation of Attorney-General Mitchell that the Chief Executive not interfere.

## GOVERNOR WINTHROP Desk

MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
This desk is beautifully made of Mahogany and is finished in a strictly high grade piece of furniture.  
30-inch wide . . . \$68.50  
38-inch wide . . . 75.00  
SPECIAL SALE OF Persian and Turkish Rugs. Also a recent shipment of Maine and Canada Hooked Rugs.  
Fenway Furniture Shoppe  
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A Stetson holds its shape and wears well . . . All over the world this fact has been recognized by at least three generations of particular people.  
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NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER  
Model three room apartments. Spacious rooms, Refrigerators, Elevator operator service. Beautifully decorated. Rental \$15 to \$30 per month. Open for inspection.

## THIRTEEN NINETY SEVEN BEACON ST. BROOKLINE

## Two floors of gifts, lamps, occasional furniture

The fourth floor of our new store is especially delightful to home-makers. It is replete with furniture, lamps, tables and knick-knacks arranged in charming groups as you'd have them in your own home. It presents many solutions for difficult rooms and corners—while the third floor offers untold joy in the matter of gift-giving.

Rugs and gifts—third floor  
Lamps and furniture—fourth floor

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TELEPHONE COMMONWEALTH 5900  
BOSTON

## Leading Naturalists Meet at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — People should lay aside their prejudice against spiders and study them as they do birds and butterflies, declared James H. Emerton of Boston, before the two days' convention of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies, assembled here.

Dr. Emerton, a leading American authority on spiders, said the varieties of spiders are almost innumerable, some being so small that they can hardly be perceived by the naked eye.

In respect to coloring, some of the jumping spiders compare favorably with butterflies, he said.

## SIGNS IN PALESTINE NOW POINT PEACEWARD

JERUSALEM (AP)—Trial of 37 Arabs of Tiber, near Haifa, in the district court, following their remand after attempting to raid the Village of Bat Galm during recent Arab-Jewish disturbances, marks another step in the restoration of order in Palestine.

New assurances of peace are seen in the arrival of 100 recently recruited British constables, the majority of whom are former soldiers of British guards regiments. Instances of Arab good-will, even during the height of the racial and religious outbreaks, continue to be reported. Refugees who returned to Gaza report they found property intact, except hotel and grocery shops broken into at the outset of the rioting.

## ARICA NATIVES COME HOME

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Six hundred former residents of the Province of Tacna, have sailed for Arica on the S. S. Mantaro to resettle in their former home. Tacna was recently acquired by Peru after 50 years of Chilean sovereignty.

## CALE RADIATOR FURNITURE

THE NEW VOGUE  
Concealing the bare, unsightly radiator is now the accepted thing. The CALE Metal Products Company manufactures a series of radiator enclosures of characteristically low English charm and craftsmanship.  
When you discover how they protect your walls and draperies from discoloration, and how harmoniously they blend into your decorative scheme, you will not be satisfied until you have covered every radiator in your home. You will find the sturdy design and superb finish, in CALE Radiator Enclosures. Estimates cheerfully furnished.  
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## THIRTEEN NINETY SEVEN BEACON ST. BROOKLINE

## People of Britain Show Confidence in Labor Premier and His Cabinet

LONDON (AP)—British newspapers of all shades of political opinion continue to marvel at the remarkable impression made on the public throughout the country by the new Labor Government's galaxy of political performers.

Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are considered to have made their mark with astounding rapidity since their accession to power.

These three were in the beginning regarded with less confidence than J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, by the great mass of English opinion outside the Labor Party ranks. But Mr. Thomas's colleagues now seem to have outstripped him in the pursuit of public favor.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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## THIRTEEN NINETY SEVEN BEACON ST. BROOKLINE

## ATCHLESS IN beauty as a location for an apartment home, Longwood Towers offers also a luxury in appointments and a comprehensiveness of service in unfurnished apartments unrivaled in New England.

ACCOMMODATIONS are available ranging from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to apartments of seven rooms with three baths and full housekeeping facilities. Rentals from \$55 for single rooms to \$500 monthly for housekeeping suites.

THE Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins.

Longwood Towers is associated in ownership and management with the Park Central Hotel, New York; the Mayflower, Washington; the Whitehall, Palm Beach and the Gramercy, in Chicago.

## LONGWOOD TOWERS

107 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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## LONGWOOD TOWERS



## CECIL MOTION ON ARMS LIMIT IS WITHDRAWN

Question to Wait Naval Conference—Teeth to Be Put in Covenant

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor.  
GENEVA—At the meeting of the disarmament committee, Viscount Cecil said that, in order to avoid any bitterness, he would withdraw the British disarmament resolution regarding trained army reserves, which had aroused so much opposition on the part of France. He took this step in spite of the fact that he thought he could count on a small majority.

The difference between the British and French viewpoints on the question of the limitation of armaments proved too wide for Nicholas Politis to bridge. The draft resolution which he brought forward as a compromise evaded the points which Lord Cecil had raised, such as the application of the same basis to the reduction and limitation of personnel and material on land and sea, and the limitation of war material. Mr. Politis chose to ignore all this and to concentrate on the constructive elements of the discussion. He therefore welcomed the prospect of an early agreement between certain naval powers as conducive to a general agreement on naval armaments.

At the same time, Mr. Politis stressed the importance of giving and taking all round for a solution of the disarmament problem, but while urging the Preparatory Commission to get on with the job, he refused to dictate to the commission as Lord Cecil desired to do. He turned the corner neatly by suggesting that the minutes of the plenary meeting of the Assembly and the third committee should be communicated to the Preparatory Commission for any necessary action. Thus he kept the door open for the discussion of the British proposals.

When the debate on the disarmament committee opened the Chinese and Portuguese delegates supported Lord Cecil's proposals and the latter was so pleased at the Chinese delegate's approval that he shook him by the hand.

It is not now in a committee of the League of Nations that Lord Cecil desires to bring the controversy on disarmament and security to a head. For the British Government will be in a stronger position to force an issue on the reduction of material, to which Lord Cecil explained he attached the greatest importance, after it has reached a naval agreement with the United States and other powers. It will then have shown itself willing to make sacrifices and thus be better able to stand for sacrifices from the land powers in the matter of the reduction of armaments.

This was the consideration which led Lord Cecil to withdraw his resolution. On the question of the reduction of trained reserves, Lord Cecil hinted that his resolution for the reduction of effectives did not necessarily apply to reserves. He would, of course, like to reduce them, but on this point, if the French would give way on material, the British Government would be prepared to make concessions.

The subcommittee of the legal commission has reached a compromise on Sir Cecil Hurst's famous proposal for bringing the controversy into line with the Paris Pact by amending Article 12 of the Covenant. The draft resolution as it now stands, after referring to the advisability of re-examining the Covenant in the light of the Kellogg pact, takes the proposition of the Peruvian delegate, Dr. Mariano H. Cornejo, that a report should be obtained concerning the alterations which should be made in the Covenant of the League to give effect to the prohibition of war in the Kellogg pact, as a starting point.

Then comes a vital passage in the subcommittee's resolution declaring that it was desirable that the form of the Covenant of the League of Nations should not accord any longer to members of the League the right to have recourse to war in cases in which that right had been renounced by the provisions of the Kellogg pact. This puts the teeth into the Covenant which Sir Cecil Hurst wants there, and it will be remembered gratefully as his last act in his judicial capacity at Geneva before his appointment as judge of the World Court. Furthermore, it suggested that a copy of the amendments to the Covenant, which Sir Cecil drew up in the name of the British Government should be sent to all the state members of the League of Nations, while the Council

of the League is to be invited to appoint a committee of eleven persons to frame a report concerning the amendments which should be introduced into the Covenant for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with the Kellogg pact.

The committee, which is to meet during the first three months of 1930, is to take into account any replies and observations that the members of the League of Nations care to make. The report of the 11 is then to be submitted to the eleventh session of the League of Nations. Thus what Sir Cecil Hurst demanded, namely, a practical step toward the consolidation of the peace of the world through the medium of the Covenant and the pact, is to be taken.

## EXPERTS DISCUSS PLAN TO LESSEN CRIME IN WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

which of the institutions the individual should be sent," he continued. "In my opinion, this highly responsible body should consist not only of men trained in psychology and psychiatry, but should have a fair proportion of men trained by years of practical experience in dealing with various types of offenders so that theory and practice might supplement each other and genuine efficiency result."

In relieving modern crime Mr. Erskine said that "more general and rapid communication has done its work" and that he wondered "if it has not done more than that in fostering an unwarranted belief in the prevalence of crime."

"A murder committed on one coast of the continent may be read of next morning on the other," he said. "If the information were not received for a week, would it still be considered front page news and given as much space?"

"Probably never in recent times has the attention of the public been centered on crime and criminals as it is today," he added.

**Evidence of Modern Trend**  
"The headlines of the morning papers, the tab of contents of the current magazines, a casual glance at the shelves of any bookstore, the growing list of United States federal, state and municipal crime commissions all bear witness to this modern trend."

Delegates to the opening meeting were welcomed by the provincial Premier, H. G. Ferguson, and Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, who represented the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King.

Dr. H. M. Adlolf, Chicago, president of the National Conference of Social Agencies, discussed the prevention of crime from a psychiatric viewpoint and to the emphasis laid by Toronto's Mayor, Mr. McBride, in address on the lack of crime in Toronto declared that "from a psychiatrist's viewpoint this was not due to conditions in Toronto but to the fact that the people of Toronto believed in the same social customs."

"People who come to Toronto and do not like the system under which we live can find a place to live elsewhere," Mr. McBride declared.

## RUSSIAN AIRPLANE REACHES ATTU ISLE

MOSCOW (P)—The Russian plane Land of the Soviets is reported by the Soviet News Agency Tass to have landed on Attu Island, the extreme west of American territory in the Aleutian Islands.

The agency reported that the plane left Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, en route to New York and covered the 750 miles to Attu Island by way of Bering Strait at an average speed of 112 miles an hour. The next stop planned is at Dutch Harbor (Unalaska), when the plane will proceed to Seward, Sitka, and Seattle.

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## CRISIS IN KOVNO AS LITHUANIANS LOSE 'DICTATOR'

Resignation of Waldemaras on Return From Geneva Causes Surprise

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The sudden resignation of the Lithuanian "dictator" Augustinas Waldemaras, shortly after his return from Geneva, came as a complete surprise to observers here. Informed opinion is divided as to whether his disappearance from office is purely temporary, pending a reshuffle of the present Cabinet, or whether it is due to deeper causes foreshadowing more permanent eclipse.

In Lithuanian circles here it is not considered that the change is likely to affect the country's foreign policy, and it is thought probable that if Mr. Waldemaras does not resume the reins of office in the near future, he will be offered some important administrative post like governorship of the Bank of Lithuania.

The allegation that his resignation is due to his having compromised himself by maintaining secret relations with the exiled Colonel Pleshchais is not credited here. On the other hand it is pointed out that he has had a very strenuous time during the last three years, having held office nearly six times as long as any other Lithuanian Premier, and may well feel he is entitled to take a rest, especially as, unlike some other so-called dictators in Europe, he is merely the leader of a political party, with some of whose members he no longer sees eye to eye.

His successor, J. Tubelis, is a member of the same party as Mr. Waldemaras—Nationalist. He is connected by marriage with the Lithuanian President, Antanas Smetona, his wife's sister having married the President. Though known as a quiet, unassuming man, he has already held office on several occasions before joining Mr. Waldemaras's administration in 1927, six months after the latter's dramatic coup d'état on Dec. 17, 1926.

In the first ministry formed when the Lithuanian republic came into being in 1918, Mr. Tubelis was Minister of Agriculture. He has also been Minister of Education. Prior to accepting the Premiership he was Minister of Finance.

## FEWER AUTOMOBILES MADE IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON (P)—Automobile production in the United States last month declined slightly from the July total, but showed a substantial increase in 1928.

Figures announced by the Department of Commerce show that 49,629 passenger cars, trucks and taxicabs were manufactured last month, compared with 50,393 for July and 46,128 for August, 1928.

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## Win Early College Honors



Winners of Freshman Scholarships at Mount Holyoke College. Left to Right—Frances J. Harris, Basin, Wyo.; Margaret R. Stein, Brookline, Mass.; Katherine H. Baird, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Virginia M. Ernst, Passaic, N. J.; and Alice B. Critchett, Watertown, Mass.

## Rabbi to Negotiate Arab-Jewish Peace

CAIRO (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Abdi Haym Salim Effendi, chief rabbi of Egypt and former chief rabbi of the Turkish Empire, who returned this week from Europe, will undertake to bring about peace between the Jews and Arabs of Palestine.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Arabs have been exonerated by the official commission of inquiry of the charge of mutilating Jewish victims of the recent riots at Hebron, in Palestine. Reports published here state that as a result of its investigations the commission declares "the charge of mutilation is not established."

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## COLLEGE FOUND MORE ESSENTIAL TO WIN SUCCESS

Mount Holyoke Head Sees  
Need of Higher Ideals  
Than Mere Materiality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—College training is becoming increasingly essential as the equipment for material success, according to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, in her address at the opening of the academic year. The sacrifice of ease and self-gratification, she declared, enabled students to achieve the greatest benefits from a college education. Those who sought merely material gain, pleasure, or the "ability to think" might become no more than machines, she said, unless they were actuated by a higher idealism.

Dr. Woolley announced the winners of the five competitive scholarships for one year's tuition, awarded annually to members of the incoming freshman class with highest entrance examination grades. Four of the awards are made among students selected from region areas and the fifth for the freshman attaining the highest average among students attending the college from all parts of the United States.

The winner of the competition for the highest averages in the country was Alice B. Critchett, Watertown, Mass., a graduate of the Watertown High School. The regional winners were:

New England, Margaret R. Stein, Brookline, Mass., a graduate of the Brookline High School; Middle Atlantic, Virginia M. Ernst, Passaic, N. J., graduate of the Passaic Collegiate School; Middle Western, Katherine H. Baird, Wauwatosa, Wis., graduate of the Wauwatosa High School; Western, Frances J. Harris, Basin, Wyo., graduate of the Basin High School and Kemper Hall.

Sir Charles was one of the British members on the general council of the Berlin Reichsbank under the Dawes plan for German reparations. Mr. Layton accompanied the Balfour mission to the United States in 1917.

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## CHILEAN LAW BRINGS DROP IN LIQUOR ARRESTS

Savings Deposits Soar After First Months of Temperance Enactment

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's new alcohol and temperance law, which has been in effect since Jan. 15, 1929, has resulted in a 50 per cent decrease in arrests for drunkenness as compared with the same period last year, and an increase in savings deposits of the working class, a survey of the country reveals.

The alcohol law is one of the most comprehensive ever undertaken by a Latin-American Government. It places production, marketing and consumption of intoxicating liquors under strict regulation.

It provides that a certain percentage of the taxes placed on production of wine, beer, and other liquors is devoted to paying the cost of "scientific teaching of temperance in the public schools and other state educational institutions," another part goes toward development of the export market for wine, and a third part to encouragement of industrial applications for alcohol and increased consumption of grapes in their natural state.

Heavy alcohol-producing concern must either export or turn to medical uses at least 60 per cent of its annual production during 1929; 70 per cent in 1930, and 80 per cent from 1931 on.

Strict supervision will be established over liquor producers in regard to the percentage of impurities permitted in alcoholic beverages.

### Beer Ingredients Fixed

Liquors, including wine, both national and foreign, may be sold in bottle form only. Each bottle must be sealed and have stamped on it the maximum price at which it is to be sold. Beer must not contain over 7 per cent alcohol, except for export. Any liquor dealer violating the liquor law is subject to from 100 to 1000 pesos fine (\$12 to \$120), or a maximum of 60 days' imprisonment. clandestine manufacturers of liquor will be fined 1000 to 10,000 pesos, with a 60-day prison term in addition to the maximum fine for second offense.

Any person over 20 years of age found drunk on the streets, or other public places, and who causes a disturbance, will be subject to imprisonment for one to three days. The sentence may be commuted by payment of a 10-peso (\$1.20) fine for each day. Persons under the age of 20 will be treated under statutes pertaining to juveniles.

Anyone arrested for drunkenness three times within three months will be imprisoned for 30 days, commutable by payment of a fine of 100 pesos (\$12).

Anyone arrested four times in one year for drunkenness may be imprisoned for 60 days.

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## Honored for Work for Temperance

Heads of establishments selling intoxicating liquors, who admit drunkards or minors to their establishments, or who permit their customers to reach a stage of intoxication, will be subject to imprisonment at the discretion of the judge. If the offense is repeated more than three times, the establishment will be closed definitely, and will not be permitted to reopen under the same management or on the same license.

The wife, father or son of a habitual drunkard may, through judicial process, notify the vendors of liquor not to sell intoxicating beverages to the drunkard for a period of three months. If this notification is not complied with, the relatives of the drunkard may collect damages suffered to themselves from the vendors of the liquor.

The President of the Republic is empowered to set aside 100,000 pesos annually for subvention of protective societies to be formed by private enterprise, for protection of families of persons imprisoned for drunkenness. The protection will be extended only to persons totally dependent on the person imprisoned and is not effective unless the jail term is for a period of not less than 30 days.

A temperance asylum will be maintained in Santiago for habitual drunkards sent there under terms of this law. Persons desirous of being cured of the drink habit may also go to the asylum for treatment, but must remain for the period prescribed by the director of the institution.

Any business man who has been proven incapable of directing his affairs through drinking liquor, may be sent to the asylum on petition of his dependents.

Maintenance of Asylum The director of the asylum will notify the sentencing judge one month before expiration of any sentence giving his opinion as to whether further treatment is required. If it is, the judge may require the sentence for the length of time deemed necessary. The Government will set aside 200,000 pesos annually for maintenance of the asylum.

Places where alcoholic beverages are dispensed may remain open only from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Bars and taverns must close from 12 noon Saturday to 8 a. m. Monday.

Members of Congress, provincial governors, municipal officials, and members of the tribunals of justice cannot engage in the liquor business, nor can those who have been condemned for crimes or civil delinquencies.

Heads of businesses whose places of business have once been closed for liquor violations cannot reengage in liquor selling.

## Mexican Factions

### Clash in Parade

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The first serious trouble in connection with the national presidential election to be held in November occurred here, Sept. 20, when three men were killed and others wounded in fighting between supporters of Jose Vasconcelos and Pascual Ortiz Rubio, presidential candidates.

President Portes Gil personally intervened and ordered the police and military authorities to guarantee the rights of all parties and to arrest those responsible for the disorders, regardless of political affiliations.

The clash occurred two blocks from the office of El Universal, the newspaper which has been the center of political controversy during the last few days. Police reserves quelled the disturbance, which started when parading factions met on the street.

Following the disorders the mounted armed guards which were thrown around the office of El Universal were increased and all streets in the vicinity were placed under surveillance.

England to Extend Family Pensions

LONDON—The Government has decided to introduce a bill which Conservatives and Liberals are understood to be prepared to allow to pass unopposed under which a greater number of widows and orphans will receive state pensions under existing law. This is to meet certain "hard cases" which have arisen.

A wife, for example, whose husband reached 70 before the scheme came into force now has to wait until she reaches the same age before she can draw her pension instead of becoming eligible for it at the customary age of 65. It is estimated there are over 40,000 women between 65 and 70 who are not receiving pensions on this ground. This anomaly will be removed by the new bill.

Another change to be made is to continue a widow's pension until the youngest child reaches 16, instead of stopping as now is the case when the child reaches 14½ years.

President Portes Gil personally intervened and ordered the police and military authorities to guarantee the rights of all parties and to arrest those responsible for the disorders, regardless of political affiliations.

The Duke of York has been reappointed High Commissioner for Scotland, which will assemble at Edinburgh on Oct. 2, following the union with the United Free Church of Scotland.

The Duke held this high post at the last assembly of the church, when the basis of union was approved.

WORLD COURT JUDGES ELECTED

GENEVA (AP)—Sir Cecil Hurst of Great Britain and Lucien Fromageot of France, both noted jurists, have been elected judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

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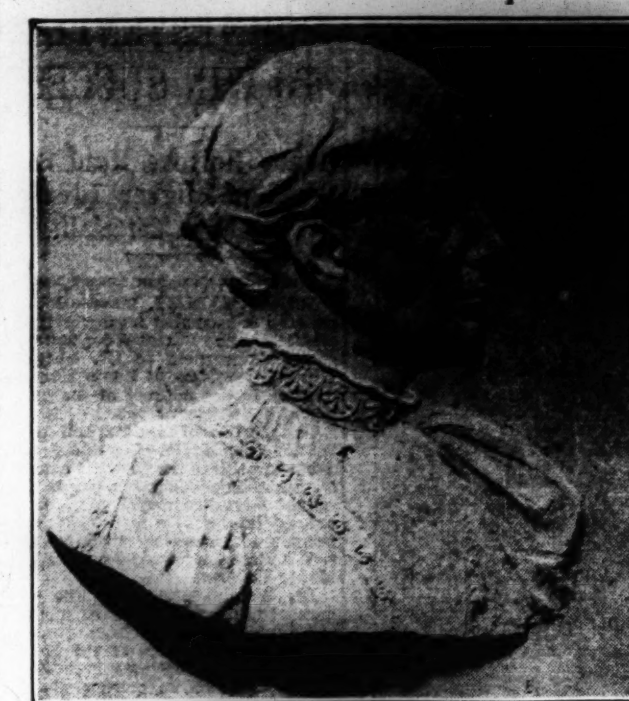
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## Honored for Work for Temperance



Photograph by John D. Jones  
Bronze Tablet of Frances Elizabeth Willard, by Lorado Taft, Sculptor, Placed in Indiana State Capitol at Indianapolis.

## TRIBUTE PAID TO SERVICE OF MISS WILLARD

Leader in Temperance Cause Eulogized for Outstanding Work for Humanity

By MISS ANNA A. GORDON

President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

The Commonwealth of Indiana honors itself in receiving for its capital building from the National W. C. T. U. a tablet in memory of a great and gracious friend of all the world—Frances Elizabeth Willard. "Blessed are the inclusive for they shall be included,"—a beatitude original with Miss Willard, aptly characterizes this beloved comrade of rare, radiant, winning personality.

Fifty years ago in the city of Indianapolis, Miss Willard was elected president of the National W. C. T. U. Her beneficent influence for the noblest ideals of character and service is blessedly potent today and shall never cease. In the hearts of the people throughout the Nation and the world, she kindled a conscience on the temperance question.

She was one of the first internationalists among women. In 1884 she founded the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and broadcast the first world-wide clarion call "for the protection of the home, for the outlawing of the liquor traffic, for the enfranchisement of women, for courts of international arbitration, for an equal standard of purity for men and women, for justice as opposed to greed and gain and for the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law."

The Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, who wrote the introduction to Miss Willard's first literary venture, said of her as in later years she launched her constructive programs of world activities:

But felt that love was stronger still. And organized for doing good. The world's united womanhood.

A passionate love for humanity filled the great heart of Frances Willard. She scouted the old adage, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," forcefully changing it to read, "Each for the other that there may be no hindmost for the devil to take." She was a pure and eloquent advocate of all humanitarian and social reforms.

She heralded the coming day for which she valiantly toiled, when New Testament ethics shall usher in as a gloriously established fact the "brotherhood of man, the federation of the world."

Miss Willard was a pioneer in fields of philanthropy and of reform. Her wide vision, her patriotic fervor,

her optimism, her true womanliness, her daring Christian faith and her invincible courage helped blaze through the jungles of apathy, ignorance, prejudice and opposition a trail that American womanhood today safely and victoriously is following.

She helped make the world wider for women, more homelike for humanity and safer for every little child. She had "the will to serve and bear, the will to love and dare." The Women's Christian Temperance Union thanks God for the marvelous leadership of this patriot, philanthropist, author, orator, educator, and lover of humanity.—Frances Elizabeth Willard.

more seriously in coming months. When Germany was admitted to the League of Nations in 1926, the advocates of the Anschluss took heart. The Oesterreichisch-Deutscher Volksbund (Austrian-German People's Union), which had been organized under the presidency of Dr. Paul Löbe, the President of the German Reichstag, with headquarters in Vienna and Berlin, declared that the Anschluss had become the most important political question in Europe. Now that the date for the evacuation of the Rhineland is fixed, and the international tutelage of Germany is correspondingly lessened, the situation will again be favorable for a discussion.

Dr. Seipel's Policy

Some Austrian newspapers have seen in this possibility an explanation of recent utterances of Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the former chancellor and the leader of the Christian Social Party. Dr. Seipel's newspaper critics have charged that he was in favor of a dictatorship for Austria. Indeed, the Tiroler Volksbote, a journal which speaks authoritatively for the Heimwehr (the "Fascist" organization), has declared that Dr. Seipel is behind the Heimwehr movement, and the boat did not call forth any general from the Reichspost, Dr. Seipel's own newspaper organ.

Last winter, when Austria chose a President of the Republic, Dr. Seipel, then Chancellor, wished to amend the Constitution so that a second term would be legal for the incumbent of the Presidency. Dr. Michael Hainisch, and to increase the powers attached to the office. The Socialists opposing any amendment. They feared that the door would be opened to dictatorship. Dr. Seipel will renew his proposals for constitutional amendment at the coming parliamentary session. He wishes to have a Presidency more on the American model, and to dispense with the meticulous parliamentary choice of and control over the executive which the Constitution now permits. He desires, in short, to reduce the influence of political parties. A lecture he delivered the other day on democracy discloses that he believes in a particular form. If parties are powerful, only a "shadow democracy" exists, for the parties and their leaders are controlled by trade unions and other economic groups. Democracy, to be real, must be above party. Dr. Seipel did not go further and say that this would be the label without the substance. Signor Mussolini's rule in Italy is "above party," but he is too much of a realist to call it democracy.

Against Parliamentary Government

But, labels apart, Dr. Seipel is certainly associated with a movement which seeks to abolish parliamentary government in Austria. It is a movement which is backed in large measure by the conservative country districts and is directed against Vienna, the stronghold of the Social Democrats. The movement would have greater strength if there were any conditions which demanded correction. But Austria is a stable Republic. Admiral Horthy's régime in Hungary came in reaction against Bela Kun's "Red Terror"; in Yugoslavia King Alexander acted because he thought that the state might separate if racial and party strife continued; in Italy Signor Mussolini acted in order to drive the armed workers out of the factories of which they had taken possession. There is nothing comparable in Austria.

IBN SAUD GATHERS TROOPS FOR REBELS

JERUSALEM (AP)—The return of cooler weather in the desert has made it possible for Ibn Saud, King of the Hejaz and Emperor of the Nejd, to resume operations against the Sheikh Faisal el Dowlish, leader of the Mutair confederation of Wahab tribesmen. He is one of the few desert sheiks who have not submitted to the authority of Ibn Saud.

The Arabian ruler has been concentrating men and military supplies for a final drive against the rebels since the summer heat of the desert interrupted his previous punitive expedition in April.

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SMART Apparel for Women and Misses

Regenstein's ATLANTA, GEORGIA

L. Chajage (Pronounced Shay-gee)

"Dixie Leading Furrier"

For expert Re-Styling and purchasing of high grade FURS

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Burdine's A COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE MIAMI, FLORIDA

CAROLYN FASHIONS Sold Exclusively in Tampa at Maat Brothers

Fifty fashion experts decide upon the newly created style features created each month, which are immediately reflected in the Carolyn Modes. They have won the instant approval of fashion-wise women.

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STEINWAY THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

PHILLIPS & CREW PIANO COMPANY

Established 1865 The Oldest Music House in Georgia 235 PEACHTREE, ATLANTA, GA.

High's 47th Anniversary Sale

Another year High's marks another achievement in service! And so, we institute another Anniversary Sale!

For 47 years, HIGH'S has served the people of Atlanta . . . and at this, our Birthday . . . we are offering values we believe have never before been excelled either in quality or savings!

For your home, your individual needs, your family . . . everything is here, and everything offers unusual opportunities to purchase at the lowest possible price! Come in and make your selections early . . . we are ready to begin another year of service-giving with this stupendous value-giving sale!

J. M. HIGH COMPANY ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE NATIONAL BELLAS HESS CO., INC., nationally known fashion house, enters the retail department store field, having taken over the local unit of The L. F. M. Stores.

It is the intention of the company to operate this unit with the same policy regarding standards of merchandise and service that it has followed during its forty years of business dealings with the American public.

Newest New York fashions constantly shown.

No changes will be made in the personnel of this new National Bellas Hess Store. The same store employees, formerly with L. F. M., will continue.

Tremendous purchasing power and efficient distribution methods will effect many economies in all lines of merchandise.

Standard Lines Reasonably Priced THIRD AVENUE IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

An Announcement of Interest to All Mobilians!

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## Austria Seeks to Formulate Economic Ties With Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

able in the Austrian situation to require action except by the constitutional authorities—Parliament and Cabinet. Perhaps the explanation of Dr. Seipel's position is to be found in the field of foreign policy. The Oesterreichische Volkswirt, a carefully edited economic paper, has given the explanation as follows:

"Dr. Seipel's purpose is to prevent the union with Germany, to perpetuate the Catholic state in Europe, and to leave the way clear for a monarchical restoration. The evacuation of the Rhineland is due shortly. Dr. Seipel is running a race with education. German foreign policy will be freer and Dr. Seipel wishes it to be faced by an Austria which is not suited for the union. His idea is familiar. Once more it has been revealed by his press. The core of his ideal is firm co-operation with Hungary as desired by the Hungarian legitimists. To bring the Austrian people to accept this idea, Dr. Seipel must have a dictatorship."

For this idea to have any chance of success, however, the consent of the great powers would be necessary. Union with Hungary would be vetoed more promptly than union with Germany. Even union with Germany, however, would be difficult in view of the policy of France and the attitude of the Petite Entente.

Latin-American Press Opposes Bar to Trade

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The fact that a project for a United States of Europe can be seriously advanced constitutes actual proof that the idea of any nation can indefinitely raise tariff barriers converting those barriers into weapons for an economic war is fast losing ground. The newspaper La Prensa stated editorially.

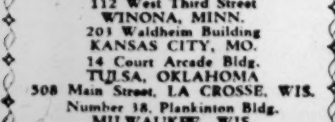
The editorial declares that Latin America should be alert to the extent such a project may adversely affect Great Britain, whose markets are wide open to the world, in order to take measures to counteract possible ill effects.

"Such measures might conceivably result in a pact between Great Britain and Latin America in which the trade of their mutual products," the editorial concluded.



SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Mr. Grundy is known in the capital for his interest and influence in the Republican Party and high tariff legislation. He has long been a heavy contributor to Republican Presidential campaigns, with sums



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**Fairway-Biltmore**  
**HOSIERY CO. INC.**  
largest upstairs—Hosiery Chain in America!"  
Fifth Ave. (bet. 34th and 35th St.) 6th floor  
at 45th St. (at 5th Ave.) 8th floor  
Madison Ave. (cor. 49th St.) 7th floor  
Lexington Ave. (cor. 43rd St.) 3rd floor  
at 48th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Ave.) 6th floor  
Bldg. (Fulton & DeKalb Ave.) Bklyn. 3rd floor  
Maintain Hosiery and Clothing Repair Department  
on Fairway-Biltmore Radio program over WJLB at 16:15  
every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Mornings.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, characteristic of old paper. A dark, possibly black, border is visible along the top and left edges, suggesting the page is part of a bound volume. The overall tone is warm and slightly off-white.

**Bois de rose**      **Pin**

**INFANTS DI**

DEPARTMENT—SECO

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

## SECOND FLOOR

## INFANTS DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR





# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## Breakfast Room Color and Cheer

By MARC N. GOODNOW

THE endless variety which color and design in furniture, draperies, fabrics and wall coverings have brought into the modern home is nowhere so delightfully reflected as in the breakfast room. With its fresh, crisp cretonnes and prints, gayly patterned tables and chairs, and perhaps flowered or patterned window shades—there is now an entire new gamut of color and cheer to bring zest to the morning meal.

No longer need this first gathering place of the day for the family lack the bright warmth or the inspiration that should set the pace for the duties to follow. Amid surroundings that may fairly glow with animation, there would seem to be abundant cause for light hearts and happy faces. Like the sun room, the breakfast room is designed, one might say, in high pitch—pronounced in feeling, intense in values. It serves one purpose, and that quite definitely also, it enjoys an intimate quality, more intimate than other rooms, except the bedrooms; it is normally for family use alone.

These things establish its character, first of all; in doing so they determine to an extent the attitude with which the subject should be approached. Out of them grows an atmospheric element that gives vitality and significance to the room, proclaiming its origin and use and therein justifying itself as an architectural feature of the home.

### Securing Eastern Exposure

Here, as in the sun room, we are allowed a certain structural freedom in design, although this must not be carried to the point of violating principles of proper lighting. In fact, both elements will be adhered to, or possibly combined, in the well-planned breakfast room. The eastern exposure will, of course, be preferred. Where this is not gained by direct access, so to speak, it may be induced by means of a bay or even by projecting the room out to a point where its window may catch the light and warmth of the early morning sun and introduce or reflect it into the room.

The bay, with one or more windows overlooking the garden, is a charming feature in itself, and one more engaging by the variety of shading or drapery treatments which it may be given. To the decorative value is added a new element of spaciousness, which is a desirable feature in the breakfast room of the small house. The window group may then become the central feature of the room.

Build-in cabinets, or wall recesses for furniture or china and glassware, have their place here. These should, of course, conform in material, color and finish to the wood trim and to the furniture. Handles and knobs for cupboard doors and drawers may be of clear or milk-white glass. If a narrow line of light is introduced in curtains or in cupboard decoration, then black may, with good effect, be carried into the knobs and drawer pulls.

### Considering Wall Colors

In this room plain or neutral-toned walls act as a foil for more gayly decorative draperies and furnishings, though delicately traced or stencilled floral designs near the ceiling are not amiss where hangings and furniture decoration are less pronounced in color and design. Since moldings have been confined to very narrow widths and plate rails have practically fallen into disuse, the plain wall may need the slight relief which a light but graceful frieze often contributes.

Such is the character of wall paper that it has the power to transform the breakfast room from somber to gay or from small to large. If for any reason it will be dark to produce a richness of effect, then some relief must be introduced to escape the feeling of dinginess and gloom. It should go almost without saying that small rooms require small patterns. If any; larger rooms may be covered with paper of larger scale with bolder colors.

The amount of natural light admitted to a breakfast room through windows and French doors should be a determining factor in selecting wall paper. If this light is intense, then a dark or neutral-toned paper will serve to hold the light in scale; if the aspect of the room is toward the north, it may require a much brighter tone—a soft, light tan or yellow background, with hints of sunlight and cheer, or a gay foliage or trellis design in bright colors, with its effect of illusion of brightness. Not only flowers, but birds of paradise, parakeets and butterflies in brilliant hues, bring life and color to such a spot.

### Choice of Hangings

Both color and pattern will mark the design of curtains, drapes and other hangings for the breakfast room. In these the decorative tone will be more definitely established by reason of their size and prominence. Here, as in the sun room, printed linens, cretonnes and chintzes form suitable materials, with durability and sun and color fastness. Effective use of the valance may also be seen in those rooms which occupy a bay, the ruffled material serving to tie the group of windows together with an effect that resembles a single window.

If glass curtains or window shades with floral designs are used, the draperies should be of plain, unfaded material. Where the plain, neutral-toned linen window shade controls the light, the hangings are appropriately used to carry figure or design, striking the color note of the room. Whether or not this pattern or color scheme is also woven into the upholstery fabric of the chairs or appears in the breakfast table, is a matter of individual taste.

Painted furniture is now so highly decorative that one expects to find a certain harmony between it and the usual breakfast room hangings. Where, however, the drapes are relied upon for the main color chord, so to speak, the rhythm re-echoes only slightly in table and chairs. If at all, indeed, a neutral scheme which blends harmoniously but does not repeat the more predominant

colors often gives a fresh quality that is artistic and pleasing.

In other rooms of the house, except the sun room, has had the quantity and variety of furniture specially designed for it that the breakfast room has. Tables are round, square, oblong, rectangular, octagonal, painted in solid single colors, blended or polychrome shades or touched with contrasting tints that give them a fetching appearance without cover or dishes. The chairs are of all wood; of wood and cane or mat-like fabric; or, of wood with upholstered seats which carry the pattern of the drapes. Delightful still, of course, are the mahogany tables and chairs with patterned backs. Their quiet dignity graces many a charming breakfast room, giving it a certain richness that is difficult to obtain with painted woods.

While rugs of many different kinds are appropriate in the breakfast room, linoleum is very generally used and this in patterns that are pronounced sometimes striking. Checked as well as figured designs bring additional decoration to the room; in the summer they offer a covering that seems to transmit its coolness to the surroundings.

While the oak floor in various tones is more often found, yet the use of tiles for breakfast room parking has come rapidly to the fore. The color values of floor tile are markedly different from those of wood, but no less rich and attractive on that account. In addition, there is a texture in the tile as well as a soft patina that comes from use and polishing, both of which give it admirable qualities as a background for any type of rug desired. Deep reds, browns, tans, moss and shades between have a way of enhancing the entire tone of the room as well as contributing greatly to its scale. The larger tiles with wide mortar joints serve very definitely to make the room seem more spacious. The floor laid of black and white travertine tile in checkerboard pattern, illustrated in an accompanying photograph, carries frank evidence of the feeling of roominess that may be gained from its use.

Thus, in its character, the breakfast room may become highly individual, expressing either formal or informal atmosphere, according to the personality of the owner. Intimate touches, to be derived from originality of treatment or from the nature of small articles, objets d'art, with which it is equipped, will make it alive and distinctive. Likewise, they will brighten the room with the glow of human warmth and add a keener edge to the morning appetite.

## A Florentine Chest Travels Far

Hobart, Tasmania. A FLORENTINE chest! The words seem to symbolize all the beauty and wonder of the Italian Renaissance. Here in Hobart, Tasmania, is to be found that splendor of some ancient carver of Florence, wearing out its days in seclusion.



A Florentine chest of the time of Michelangelo, recently discovered in Tasmania

Worm-eaten in places, it seems to hide in conscious nobility and pride, murmuring to itself of days of bygone greatness, a day that made to live again the half-forgotten skill and beauty of the ages that passed before it. It is a wonderful old chest, built of those delightful woods of Italy that seem to revel in wavy grain and knotted shadows, it has kept through all the centuries the polish that was given it with loving care. It is about 5 feet, 18 inches wide and perhaps 20 inches high. The lid bears along its edges a carved margin of scroll work, quite simple, but the dignity and grace are expressed in the front panel, in the carved carver has put his best. The center is a shield treated in decorative style, with the arms of the house for whose scion it was made. These consist of three pomegranates. From the shield rolls away a heavy design of acanthus scroll with two grotesque figures as flankers. The carving is of the heavy ornate type characteristic of the period. The feet are broad and claw-footed, some 6 inches wide.

What a history if one could but read it! One imagines some great noble, perhaps a Medici, or a Borgia, issuing his exact orders for the making of a chest fit for his lady. One seems to hear the discussion as to size, shape, decoration, and the woods to be used. And when it is finished, the critical examination for possible faults. Then the brawny servants who bear it away to the lady's home, where perhaps it serves to hold her wedding finery.

A plan for the great dame to keep her silks and laces, her velvets and sarasnets, and perhaps her jewels, the chest passes through many hands. It is filled with parchments, wills, property deeds, musty ancient works traveled over the thousands of miles of sea and came to rest at last—antiquity asleep in modernity, the past softly reclining on the present. It stands today in a salesroom in Hobart.

## Old-Fashioned Charm

THE Pendletons used old-fashioned furniture in their home. Notice how carefully that word is chosen; not used furniture, nor antique, but old-fashioned. It had been assembled carefully, piece by piece. There must have been an interlude somewhere between the Victorian and Mission mistakes when there was a lapse into period styles; William and Mary and good Queen Anne, with their easy flowing lines and comfort; matched veneers, that would almost have been worthy of Louis XV artistry; cunning little cane-seated chairs; beds of solid walnut with bow ends and carved

embellishments (that can be easily unscrewed).

It was left-overs from this period that the Pendletons sought. Walnut they liked best—plain or burl. Firm construction and worthy architecture they demanded. And then they "did it over." They took off the old varnish or paint with varnish remover and putty knives and razor blades and then they sandpapered almost endlessly. With two coats of shellac, each one lightly sanded, and a layer of wax, briskly rubbed, they had beautiful furniture, and not just beautiful, but unusual and as handsome as it had been in the first place.

Now, they were looking for a small stand. It had to be just right. Mrs. Pendleton could see it without even closing her eyes. It must have two drawers, the upper one with a slight curve in it; and drop-leaves one on either side. There were plenty of them with no drawer and no drop-leaves; or with no drop-leaves and two drawers. But they were not what Mrs. Pendleton saw. Moreover, the top mustn't be too warped to straighten out with reversal.

"Let's drive down Division Avenue," suggested Mrs. Pendleton, "and look in the second-hand-store windows."

She often suggested that. More times than not, of course, they might better have stayed on Oak Street and avoided the brick pavement. They passed Willard's, but Willard's was having a sale of old lamps and coal scuttles. They passed Berjowski Vincent's but he had picked up a batch of office equipment and some fruit cases. But at Mason's Mr. Pendleton stopped abruptly.

"Is that what you mean?" he queried.

"Oh," said Mrs. Pendleton, "that's exactly what I mean if there is good wood under that blue paint."

So Mr. Pendleton and Mrs. Pendleton and Martha and Mary Pendleton clambered out of the little Tudor—

you see, they were historically inclined in cars as well as furniture—and trailed into the overflowing shop.



By Courtesy Antiquarian Magazine

An Extremely Early American Coat-Cupboard From Virginia, Probably Dating Before 1650, and Shown by Beatrix Brockwell, Her- of Its Rare Type and Its Wholly Original Condition. This Piece Attracted Possibly More Attention Than Any Other Single Piece in the Antiques Exposition

Above, left—A delicately stenciled frieze near the ceiling gives a charming relief to plain walls. Mahogany furniture adds its own rich tone to both color and decoration.

Above, right—Woodwork in the breakfast room may become an attractive decorative feature. Here the heading of the built-in, glass-covered cupboard has been reproduced as a frame for the window. The table of octagonal shape and the chairs are finished in the same gray tone.

Below, left—Very gay patterns and colors give brilliance to this breakfast room. The hangings are white, gray, green, tomato and black, and the furniture is antique apple-green, lined in black and tomato color. The woodwork also is finished in apple-green, while the walls are a gray-white. The floor is black and white travertine tile. (Photo from W. & J. Sloane, Los Angeles.)

Below, right—In the breakfast room, with neutral-toned walls, the window strikes the decorative note. These drapes are of plain material, with a Japanese flower design stenciled on the window shades.

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## Grouping in the One-Room Home

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

SINCE the one-room home is with us to stay, we might just as well recognize the fact and look at its possibilities. Instead of raising a questioning eyebrow at the thought of calling it "home."

There are thousands and thousands of persons, especially women, who have adopted the one room apartment mode of living because of an unquenchable inner urge for a place that can be "fixed up" to suit the personality and taste of the individual. She may have lived in a home as a "paying guest," with someone else's furniture, which she didn't like to change around or redecorate for fear of giving offense, and she probably was expected to join the family circle frequently.

There are other thousands of couples, who live in the country all but a few months of the year and who do not feel like renting a large apartment in town for a short time. The one-room home is a boon to them too, but they need to be convinced to living with badly selected and arranged furniture. It still may be their home, to fix up as they like. If it has a serving pantry, as most of the newer apartments do, they can still have "home cooking" for many of their meals.

Still others for quite different reasons of many sorts want something more than lodgings and less than a suite. So the one-room home has become a definite sort of American home.

### Choosing Things for One's Self

A ready furnished apartment may satisfy some, but most of us like our own things about—old familiar, if possible, but at any rate, things chosen by ourselves and into which we have been able to put some of our own personality.

Sometimes the whole grouping of a room may be built up around one piece of furniture, as was the case in one particularly successful one-room home.

This piece of furniture was an old cherry desk of the Governor Winthrop type, with plenty of pigeon hole and drawer capacity, but apparently a hopeless wreck so far as ever appearing in good society was concerned. It was painted a very dingy black; had ugly black iron handles and no feet; the lid was badly split and cracked; a big piece had been gouged out of the top. Its size was what appealed to the woman who had rescued it from the store-room in the home where she had boarded for several years. Not knowing what was under the paint, she sent it to a cabinet maker to see what he could do with it.

### Old Desk the Keynote

When he had finished with it there was no question about the keynote of that one-room home. Documents found in the secret drawers proved that the desk was nearly 200 years old, and when the black paint was removed the wood proved to be beautifully grained cherry. Graceful brass handles replaced the old iron ones and bracket feet of matching wood raised the desk to a more comfortable working height. It turned out to be the sort of thing one just naturally exclaims over, even the cabinet maker being so enthusiastic over it that he offered a very substantial sum for it.

The next thing was to find a table to match the desk. After considerable search among second-hand shops a battered cherry table was found with drop leaves, clove-leaf corners and shapely straight legs. It, too, was painted black, but a little use of paint remover showed the beautiful grain of the wood, with the center leaf in one piece. The desk, though considerably earlier than the 100-year-old table, was in complete harmony with it, and so the second piece took its place on the opposite side of the room.

### Wing Chair Centers a Group

Comfort as well as harmony being an absolute necessity in this home, the chairs were important, and their proper placing quite as much so. An advertisement for a second-hand wing-chair resulted in finding one at a rather ridiculous price, and it too, its place just where the new owner had planned for it—close by the table, with a floor lamp between. The table is always covered with books and magazines, so that particular little grouping seemed to be the most natural thing in the world; and beside, took up the space facing

the foyer door and some of the far corner. The grouping on the top of the bookcase was given considerable thought, too, and except for an occasional change it was kept to the "three or five" rule. A little old clock which had been in the family for years occupied the place of honor in the center, with a pair of Allen Street brass candlesticks for the other units.

### Looked Promising When Unfurnished

Two things about this particular apartment really decided us in its favor when first seen and unfurnished. These were the big triple windows that cut off one corner, instead of leaving the room a compromisingly square, and the thoughtfulness of the architect in putting a wide window seat over the radiator, the full length of the window.

Across the room from the table comes the desk. With its chair it makes a grouping all its own. Since it is the owner's workshop, a certain amount of disorder is permitted about it. Theoretically it is topped with only a working library, a small clock and one framed picture, again the grouping of three.

The fourth side is occupied mostly by the day bed, painted to harmonize as closely as possible with the table and desk. A little book table for the reading lamp and the current detective story, biography or what you will, is at the head and the telephone stand at the foot.

This grouping leaves ample space in the center of the room, so that there is no feeling of being crowded, so a table for bridge or a meal for two can easily be set up.

The pictures in small place of this sort are very important. Often the tendency is to have too many, and then you have the very effect that you need so much to avoid in the one-room apartment—the feeling of being overcrowded.

Family portraits are all right, and we like to see the faces of our friends around us, but there are times, after a difficult day, when one wants to be absolutely alone, without the suggestion of another personality. Then a favorite landscape, a picture of some pleasantly remembered distant place, have a restful effect.

In the apartment which I have described there is no real grouping of pictures, with the exception of one wide panel space. In that are three little landscapes, framed alike but of different size and shape.

Over the desk is a single etching in color, the red of the roof being almost exactly the shade of the cherry wood.



## Home Building Equipment Gardening

Setting Out Shrubs in Autumn  
Eases Spring Work

By C. W. WOOD

**M**UCH of the rush of autumn gardening can be overcome by planting some of the shrubs this autumn. Fall planting not only helps to distribute garden work over a longer period, but is an actual benefit to the plants in some cases. It makes no difference how carefully and thoroughly the work is done, there is a certain amount of injury to a plant in any transplanting operation. If the work is done in the fall after the customary rains of that time of year have started, it gives the plant time in which to adjust itself.

Generally speaking, shrubs are not particular in the matter of soil requirements but it is well to remember that they are going to be a permanent fixture in the landscape. A shrub should have a well-prepared spot for their home. It is much easier to supply the fertility, before the planting is done, which will be needed during the first few years of the shrub's growth than it is to supply it from year to year. Where well-rotted animal manures are not obtainable, it will be well to spade a generous quantity of bone meal and acid phosphate into the soil, working it up to a depth of at least two feet. Planting should be done as soon as possible after the first heavy frosts. This will give the plants time to get settled in the soil before the freezing weather and consequent heaving comes on. Dig holes large enough to take the root system without undue bending of the roots, place the plant so it will be two or three inches deeper than it has been in the nursery row, and water well before and after filling in the soil. Firm the soil thoroughly after each two or three inches are placed around the roots. Firm planting is of the utmost importance. It does away with air pockets in the soil which are bound to result from careless planting.

It is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the exact planting date for best results in fall garden work, but in the case of shrubs it is usually safe for a climate like that of Michigan, to plant any time between the middle of September and the middle of November. However, early planting is nearly always to be preferred.

## Do You Know These?

It would neither be possible nor profitable to give here a list of desirable shrubs. Many of them are well known to American gardeners, but there is a host of lesser-known kinds, some new to commerce and others old, which are so seldom seen it is readily apparent that most gardeners are not aware of their existence. It is to the latter class of shrubs that we may now profitably devote a few words.

The most welcome flowers of the entire year are the first ones of spring, and shrubs are particularly possessed in that respect. Chief among these are the witch hazels, *Hamelis*, *Hamelis*, one of our native witch hazels, is the first one to flower, decking its bare branches with a myriad of bright yellow, fragrant blossoms in January, February or March, according to the latitude and weather. It eventually makes a shrub six feet high and does best in a moist situation. A few of the Asiatic witch hazels are now available to American gardeners and are desirable to give a succession of bloom after the first mentioned shrub has passed its prime. Of these, *Hamelis mollis*, *Hamelis japonica* and *Hamelis amurensis* are especially desirable. All of these witch hazels make good specimen plants or work in well in the shrub border.

The shrub border is not complete if one or more of the cotoneasters are not included in it. Any of the available forms will add charm to the garden, but *Cotoneaster racemiflora* is particularly effective. All of this genus of shrubs are attractive-looking plants over a long

period with a handsome display of flowers in the spring and a cheery offering of colorful fruits in autumn. The one mentioned grows six to eight feet high and has innumerable white flowers in late May or early June, which are followed by bright red fruits in fall.

A newcomer in the shrub line is *Koewitzia amabilis*. This native of Korea is something on the order of the weigela, but is even more desirable than the latter, especially in the north, as it is much harder. It makes a 6-foot bush, completely bur-

led with arching sprays of delicate pink, weigela-like flowers in June. It does not demand but does best in full sun. Another comparatively new Korean is *Viburnum carlesii*. This is a low, round bush, rarely over four feet high with a pleasing charm when it is bright with its fragrant waxy white or rose flowers in late April or May.

The mock oranges, as a class, are a charming group but you do not know the utmost in the family unless *Philadelphus virginianus* is in your garden. Its semi-double, glistening white flowers are produced in June and continue to blossom throughout the summer and fall on new growth. In handling this mock orange, it is well to remember that it does not make upright growth like the other types but makes a low, spreading bush.

## Perhaps Your Trees Need Food

By C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER

Classwork Van Yabres School of Tree Surgery, and Author of "The Care of Ornamental Trees"

**"H**UNGRY trees," you exclaim. Many people give less than a passing thought to the needs of trees, and they think, perhaps, that like Topsy they "just grow." Of course trees "just grow," but there is as much difference between a well-cared-for American boy and the child of a famine area as there is between a tree which receives care and attention and one that does not.

If one stops to consider that farmers have been fertilizing the fields for years in an endeavor to make bigger and better crops, one could carry the thought a step further and consider the case of shade trees.

Year after year their food in the form of fallen foliage is swept off the lawns. If those leaves had been allowed to remain they would, with the action of the elements, have decayed and formed a natural food. But no, we must have well-swept lawns and so the trees, deprived of their nourishment, are unable to give a maximum amount of foliage.

To substitute a well-balanced commercially prepared fertilizer which may be purchased at any seed store is the only solution.

Don't broadcast the commercial tree food on the surface, as much of it would be lost by leaching. Bore a number of holes in a circle under the outer extremities of the branch spread, put the fertilizer in and plug the holes with earth or turf.

Too frequent feeding has a tendency to make the trees brittle and susceptible to injury during storms. For established trees feeding about once every third year would be sufficient under ordinary conditions.

Sparse, poor-looking, yellowish foliage may be due to lack of nourishment, though it could also be the result of lack of water or to the activities of insects, fungi or bacteria.

Water is an important factor for good tree growth. Many trees that are not doing as well as could be expected, if watered properly, will often respond with surprisingly good results. Puddling in such cases is a good practice to follow. Holes could be bored at random under the branches and the hose turned on, allowing the water to run from three to four hours. In certain instances, such as on hillside plantings, it is a good idea to make an embankment of earth in a circle about three feet away from the trunk of the tree and allow water to run into this depression. These mounds, though, should be leveled before frost comes.

Too much food is not good for a tree, neither is too much water. The

latter would mean that the trees would be in a water-logged soil in which, of course, the supply of air to the tree roots would be cut off.

Soil analysis will determine the chemical reaction of the soil, whether it is neutral, acid or alkaline, but this will not indicate the availability of the chemicals in the soil composition.

## The Use of Evergreens in Design

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Office, Inc., Landscape Design and Regional Planning

**S**AID my client, "I will leave the planting arrangement entirely to you," and promptly added, "but I do want a few Christmas trees round the house." To him and us, the "Christmas tree" covers the entire range of the evergreen tree species. Yet, what a wealth of pleasure is in

only from a horticultural standpoint, but also from a standpoint of design. Good design is based on the laws of natural arrangement and must first satisfy these laws before meeting the architectural and aesthetic demands of the human trained mind.

Plant cedars in groups on hillsides, even though the "hill" be only a slightly raised corner of the grounds, for cedars are found on hills and slopes. Plant prostrate junipers around them to make the picture more true to nature.

Give the informal pine an informal place among the various colored and shaped rocks. Remember always that even a baby spruce looks the finished product, an almost exact miniature of itself 30 years hence, when increase 20-fold in size. For that reason, it is often placed among the dwarfs, under a three-foot high window, but is utterly out of place there, tolerated only where "ignorance is indeed bliss," and even then for but a short time.

By gaining an intimate knowledge of our evergreens one automatically avoids such mistakes and learns to distinguish between right and wrong, discovering for each case the logical reason.

There is an evergreen for each need and location. There are miniature trees that remain small, such as the *Albertiana* spruce and the *Japanese* cedar, and the *Japanese* cedar, for them especially in the rock garden. There are evergreens that creep along the ground, and other prostrate evergreens that do not reach over a few feet in height. There is nothing monotonous about them: in the early spring they are full of life and joy. Watch the *Mugo* pine, or the *Scotch* pine with their upright candles—the *Yew*, full of gayety with its new growth—the *Colorado* spruce in its new dress, while the *rhododendron* with its winter buds is the most impatient of all.

If the foregoing has helped to convince you that evergreens are of great importance in the design of your garden, I will be delighted to meet you again on a descriptive trip to a nursery or arboretum, where we will seek further acquaintance with the "Christmas tree" and her legion of brothers and sisters.

[A second article by Mr. Hans on evergreens in garden design will be published in the near future.]

store for him who learns to distinguish between the many varieties of pines, spruces, firs, cedars, cypresses, as well as the dwarf growing and broad-leaved evergreens, all of which are especially fit to play an important part on the stage of our garden pageantry.

The obvious and most apparent value of the evergreen is the fact told by its name: that in deep winter, or rather while our garden inhabi-

teen color and the green of grass and trees which we unconsciously, although erroneously accept as a neutral color, as it were, is the secret of garden success. Many gardens suffer from too much color. Grass and ground-covers form the horizontal setting for our color schemes, while the steadfast evergreens make an ideal vertical background, dependable in value and shape.

**Background Contrasts**  
The delicate outline of flower form, the splendor of color masses, the silhouette of individual object beauty is never brought out so completely and effectively as against a background of evergreens, tall or dwarf, provided the right varieties are chosen for the right place.

Thus the evergreen hedge or the evergreen groups serve the double purpose of providing inclosure and privacy, as well as a dignified background for our flower pictures, garden statuary, pools and other definite features.

To the question, "How and where should evergreens be used?" I would answer without hesitation, "all around your garden and along your property line. Not necessarily in a continuous belt, but in groups so arranged that they form frames for attractive pictorial landscape units, screen objectionable features within or without your grounds and give a setting for your own garden picture." All this, of course, can only be done with the help of a careful study for the complete development of your grounds.

Do not mix the varieties of evergreens too much. Plant hemlocks together with the rhododendrons, the mountain laurel and andromedas or leucothoes, because all of these evergreens like shade and an acid soil, with plenty of leaf mold. Thus you will meet nature's requirements, which results in right treatment, not

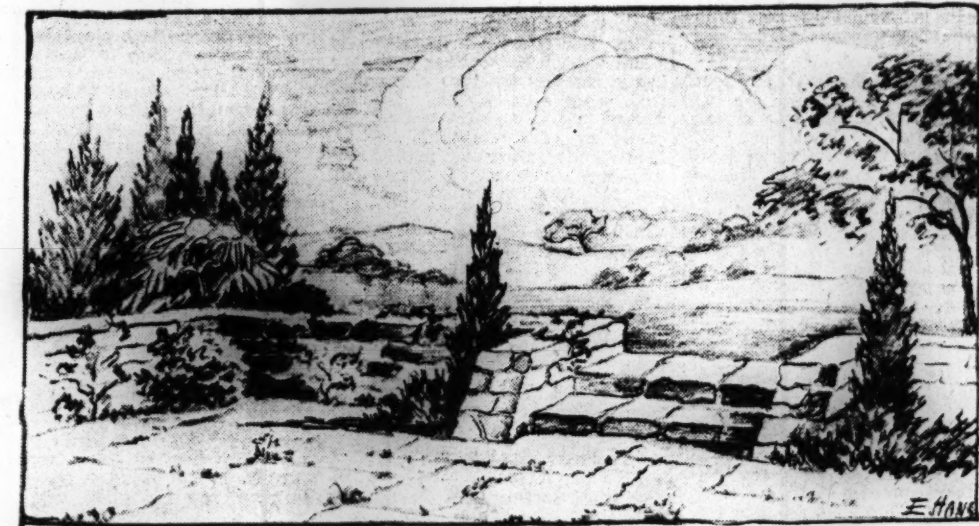
flanking the doorway. Two upright evergreens—they may be the pyramidal arbutus or the Swedish juniper—flanking a beautiful doorway, not only emphasize this beauty, but carry it out into the realm of living things, thus reconciling the architecture of men with that of nature.

Every evergreen, or group of evergreens, lends itself admirably to a composition in which the element of contrast dominates. For instance, never is the magnolia, the dogwood, the redbud, the flowering crab, or cherry, more effective as when planted against a background of one or more evergreens. This pictorial effect can be secured with the smallest yard, and there is a mutual gain in this combination that should never be neglected.

Avoid the grotesque combination of silver and golden "evergreens," displayed too often in an obvious and offending manner as curios, rather than objects of beauty. These "colored" evergreens should be saved for the rock garden, where they will



Even Medium-Sized Evergreens Make Ideal Picture Frames, Especially for Distant Views.



Evergreens Furnish and Inclose the "Outdoor Room" All the Year Around, While the Yews and the Euonymus Provide a Setting for the Many-Colored Rock Plants in the Crevices of Stones and Flags.



Picturesque Pine Sketched Along Roadside. Such a Tree Is Worthy of Being the Dominant Element of a Design Unit.

## Prettiest Thing

**T**HE prettiest thing that came to my garden throughout the entire summer was a lovely wee Hummingbird stealing a shower bath, one evening just at 5 o'clock. I had been sprinkling the thirsting white phlox and scarlet zinnias; the tinkle of the telephone bell came to me through an open window and I leaned the gushing nozzle of the hose in a tilted position against a stone while I went indoors to answer the telephone's insistent ring. The water rose in a swift arched spray and sparkled in the late afternoon sunlight.

My prompt return to the garden was just in the nick of time, else I would have missed a wonderfully lovely and thrilling sight. Out of the shrubbery and across the bloom-laden flower beds darted a glistening jewel, a tiny hummingbird, directly toward the spray. As he reached the edge of the steady shower he halted in midair, wings humming; tentatively, then, he entered the extreme edge of the flying droplets, decided it was satisfactory, and darted into their depths; there he hung as if suspended by some unseen magic, directly facing the spray. So rapid was the movement of his wings I was unable to find their shape or outline, although his tail was visibly spread wide and fan-

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## Home Builder's Notebook

**I**NSULATION for homes is a term that we are becoming familiar with these days, but which until a few years ago was quite unknown.

Electric wires have always been insulated to prevent short circuits and loss of current. Refrigerators have had their insulating material to keep the cold in and the heat out, and the insulation in fireless cookers and gas range ovens has been effective in just the reverse order—to hold the heat. Even large commercial ice-houses and certain types of industrial plants have been using a form of insulating for years, and it was almost inevitable that in time some means should be devised to insulate houses for greater comfort and to save expense.

Livability and comfort are synonymous terms in home life, and certainly the livability of any home is greatly increased if the heat of summer and the cold of winter can be kept out by some simple means.

Tests by the Bureau of Standards and other expert agencies have shown that the approximate fuel saving in a well-insulated house may be from 20 to 40 per cent, depending on the type and thickness of the insulating material used. In one case the test showed that a house insulated at a cost of \$200 showed a 25 per cent return in fuel saving the first year. In other words, the coal bill was reduced \$50.

Since the arguments all seem to be in favor of some kind of insulating and most architects and builders are advocating it, the thing that the home builder himself is concerned about is not whether to insulate, but what type is best for his particular purpose.

**Four Types**  
There are four types of insulating material available and they all have their merits.

The board insulation comes in sheet form and is more or less rigid. It can be sawed and nailed and may be used as sheathing and for partitions. Cane boards, made from felted or weaving sugar cane fibers, come in standard sizes and can be cut and fitted into any shape needed.

Cork boards are made from ground cork waste compressed into metal molds and baked and the result is a light, strong sheet. There are several boards made of wood-fiber treated by special process and there are one or two made from straw and flax fibers.

The boards have the advantage of being available as base for plaster, as a covering for old plastering, making a wall that can be papered or decorated, and also as a partition material when a new room is needed in the attic or in the cellar. Most of

the boards are sturdy enough for quite severe usage.

Blanket or quilt insulation usually comes in rolls and can be tucked in between uprights and rafters where the house is being built, or it can be used as an attic lining and put in at any time. A large proportion of heat loss in a house is through the roof, and a house that has no snow on its roof when there is snow all around can be labeled as one where much heat is being wasted. By the same token, of course, the heat of summer beating on that roof will penetrate and make the upper rooms most uncomfortable. The insulating blanket helps both conditions just as the boards do and the efficiency of either depends upon the thickness.

It is interesting to know that tests have shown that a stone wall 16 inches thick will not stop heat out, or as effectively as a good insulating material only one inch thick—a test that would seem to be quite definitely convincing.

Felts are flexible forms of boards which have proved to be very good for the purpose, and fills are of various kinds used in partitions and on the walls, all for the same purpose.

**Saves on Radiators**  
It is claimed that with a good insulating material used in a house smaller heating apparatus can be installed, with fewer or smaller radiators, and this claim has been proved many times in the last few years.

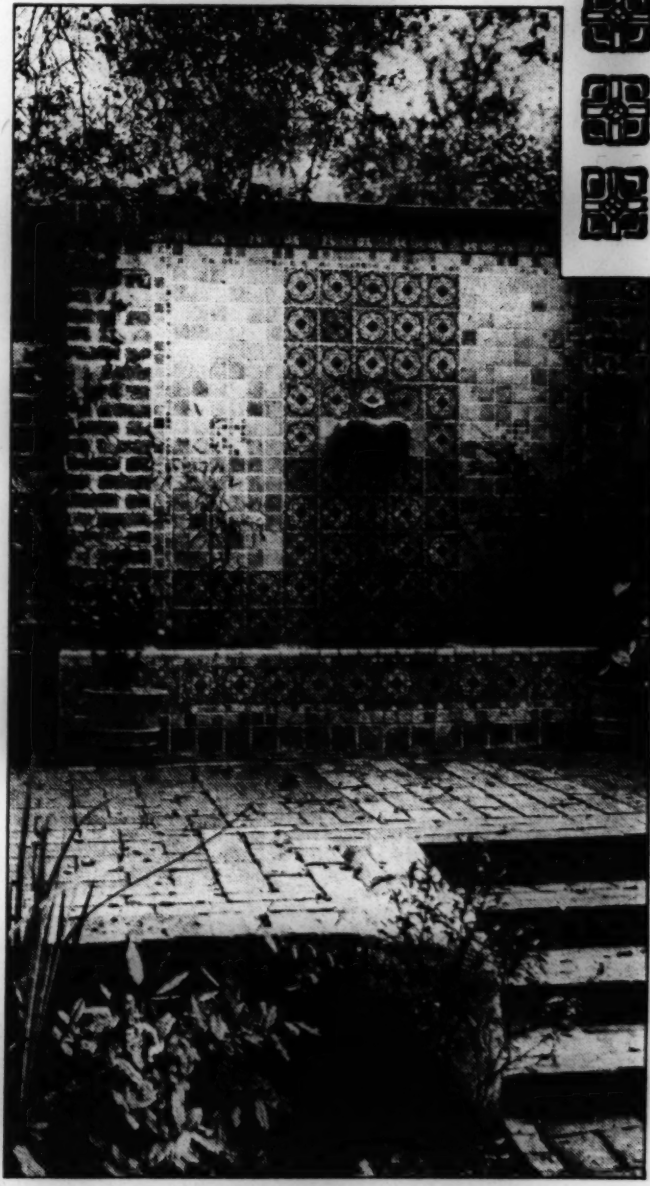
Besides its most obvious purpose of keeping heat in and cold out, or the reverse, depending upon the season, most of the good insulating materials on the market are sound deadeners and serve to keep the noise of the street out as well as to modify the necessary noises in the house. If one room is needed in special quiet insulation can be applied to all the walls, as well as to the floor and ceiling, at comparatively little expense.

**No More Cold Rooms**  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## "A Kind of Symbol"

Lafayette and Three Revolutions, by John Simpson. Boston: Hiram, 1929.

FOR all the popularity some years ago of the words alleged to have been uttered by a famous general upon his arrival in France, the average American's knowledge of Lafayette is probably not extensive. He knows that the Marquis did visit America while it was still a collection of states fighting for independence, that he was a general under Washington and that he so greatly enjoyed one tour of the country that he returned years later for a second, triumphant journey. The roles he played in his own country at the beginning of the French Revolution and again in the upheaval of 1830 are often overlooked.

Now Marie-Paul-Joseph-Roches-Yves-Gilbert-Marquis de Lafayette did do considerable for the cause of American independence. Not as a general, however, but as an interpreter of American ideals to France and as a successful special pleader with the ministers of Louis XVI. It is impossible to estimate the exact extent of his influence because of the complicated political situation, but there can be no question that it was great. Certainly it far outweighed anything he did in a military way. Though he was unquestionably brave enough, he was a mediocre commander. Fortunately for all concerned, Washington saw to it that he was kept closely associated with himself, and it was only in the brief Virginia campaign which immediately preceded Yorktown that the young Frenchman was permitted to hold an independent command.

Part in French Revolution  
His part in the French Revolution, on the other hand, seems to have been persistently played down. Disliked by the Royalists, who regarded him as a traitor to his class, distrusted by the Tiers Etat because he belonged to the nobility, it is not surprising that his part in the earlier days of the Revolution and during the four years just preceding it has been obscured.

From the beginning of the agitation for reform he worked for his ideal for France, a constitutional monarchy. He was among the first to demand the convocation of the Estates-Generaux and was a deputy to it, sitting, however, with the nobles. Naturally he did little in that capacity, but he found his star in the extraordinary after the storming of the Bastille in July, 1789.

As commander of the National Guard and virtually the King's jailer, he was for a time in a position which other men might have used to greater advantage. But Lafayette could not work out scheme after scheme on paper and could execute the orders of others when occasion arose, he was not capable of directing a nation's destiny. Gouverneur Morris aptly described him when he wrote: "With a great deal of the intriguer in his character, he must be used by others because he has not enough talent to make use of them." More than that, he could not hold popular favor indefinitely.

Driven From France

As a result, the Terror drove him from France after the Assembly had removed him from command of the army, which he had led only to defeat, and he had scarcely crossed the frontier before he was taken prisoner by the Austrians. He was not released until the days when the Directory and of Napoleon's rising supremacy. The Revolution, strictly speaking, was over by then, though he continued to write pamphlets and to dream of constitutional monarchy.

It was not until long years later that he had his final opportunity to direct the destinies of France, an opportunity which he again threw away. For the Revolutionists of 1830 would almost certainly have made him the supreme dictator, had he had the strength of will to take upon himself the duties of such an office.

As it was, he was again called to assume command of the National Guard and for a time dominated the revolutionary movement as "head of the sole armed force which could be employed." But again he was the tool of others. When it became evident that there were only two possible alternatives, a continuation of the monarchy with the Duc d'Orleans, son of the infamous "Egalite," as King, or a republic with himself as President, he vacillated. Instead of working out his own salvation, he wandered about Paris holding "conversations" with all who would give him advice. His own grandson-in-law said to him: "General, if a monarchy is proclaimed, the Duc d'Orleans will be king; if a republic, you will be king."

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be the President. Take upon yourself the responsibility of the republic." But he did not. Instead, he gave his support to that parody of kingship who became Louis Philippe, "the bourgeois king" of France. Lafayette might not only have been President, he might have done as Louis Napoleon after him did, and become King. So he would have realized his dream of a constitutional monarchy. As it was, he was not long in discovering the real nature of the man upon whose head he had placed the crown of France and in breaking with him. What might have happened had Lafayette lived longer can be only a matter of conjecture.

After his disillusionment he wrote: "It has been my personal destiny since the age of 19 to be a kind of symbol of certain doctrines which, without putting me above, had held me, nevertheless, apart from others. When the Revolution of July and my understanding with the King previous to his nomination had assured me a popular throne, surrounded with republican institutions, I devoted myself with all my heart to the Government. When I had seen a different system adopted, I withdrew my relations with the King and I opposed in the Chamber what I could not prove." These words, as our author points out, tell Lafayette's life story. "He had been from the beginning a kind of flag of liberty and a symbol of the Declaration of Rights." But there was something lacking in his make-up which caused him to lose the reins of authority to cleverer and always less scrupulous men. Yet who knows what harvest is yet to be reaped from the seed he scattered so lavishly not only in France, but all over western Europe?



Decorations for the Cover of the Oxford Juvenile Catalogue.

## Early Feminists

Before the Bluestockings, by Adeline Wallis. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1929.

THE first impression that one gains from reading the lively and learned essays of Mrs. Graham Wallis is that a woman of today may well congratulate herself on not having lived 200 or 250 years earlier. Instead of enjoying professional opportunities scarcely less numerous than a man's, marriage was then the only career to which she could look to save her from dependence on her male relations. And even marriage, though happy exceptions like that of Hannah Woolley, the subject of Mrs. Wallis's opening essay, were, we hope, common, was in general a humiliating condition.

Lord Halifax, in his letter to his young daughter, says that "it is true that the laws of marriage run in a harsher stile towards your sex; obey is an ungentle word." He goes on, though he loved his daughter dearly, to advise her the most unpalatable conduct in order to preserve domestic harmony, on the ground that "there is an inequality in the sexes . . . that for the better Economy of the World, the Men, who were to be the Lawgivers, had the larger Share of Reason bestowed on them." The reason that women in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had no alternative career to marriage is to be found in their lack of education, and Hannah Woolley, who was born at the end of the reign of James I, had justifiable cause to complain "of the great negligence of Parents, in letting the fertile ground of their Daughters lie fallow," yet sending "the barren Noddies of their sons to the University, where they stay for no other purpose than to fill

their empty Scowles with idle Notions to make a Noise in the Country." The hesitation of parents to educate their daughters was not lessened by the fact that learning, as Lady Masham, Locke's friend, says, put them "in danger of not finding husbands; so few Men, as do, relishing . . . accomplishments in a Lady."

But in spite of all difficulties some women did succeed in overcoming this handicap of their sex, notably Lady Masham, of whom John Locke declared that she was "so well versed in theological and philosophical studies . . . that you will not find many men to whom she is not superior in wealth of knowledge and ability to profit by it." And John Locke, as Mrs. Wallis reminds us, was a man who weighed his words. Again, there is the gallant figure of Elizabeth Elstob, who lived in the first half of the eighteenth century, and was "the first woman that studied" the Saxon "Language since it was spoken." Distinguished for her scholarship, she yet found the task of earning a respectable and adequate living a hard and uphill job, in which she displayed to the end an admirable courage.

It was Mary Astell (1666-1731), the only daughter of a merchant at Newcastle-on-Tyne, who originated, in her "Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their Truth and Greatest Interest," the idea of a woman's college. At one time Queen Anne promised an endowment of £10,000, but later regretted her contemplated generosity, and the scheme fell through. The idea had to wait 150 years before it came to fruition in the foundation of colleges for women in Oxford, Cambridge and London.

Mrs. Wallis is to be congratulated on having written an interesting and scholarly study of the position of women before the Bluestocking era.

## Britain Baffles the Analyst

Great Britain, a Study in Civic Loyalty, by John Merriman Gaus. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1929.

WHEN the Athenian sage set out to discover how humanity, by a little political machinery, contrived to keep itself together and in good order, he searched the constitutions of 155 different states and distilled from them what he considered the vital precepts governing political man. A like enterprise, adapted to present-day circumstances, might have brilliant possibilities. We can improve on Aristotle in the matter of collecting evidence, and though we might find the canny Stagistrate a trifle difficult to overhaul in sheer fertility of intellect, yet we are supreme in the art of sifting and analyzing facts, and any universal laws for citizenship we might evolve would be not so much a philosophic treatise as a definite code of rules for people to learn and obey.

The present series on the making of citizens is virtually Aristotle brought up to date. Its promoters do not propose to collect 155 states, for clearly a handful of the best governmental systems should yield the required results. And some day, no doubt, the work begun here will end in a universal citizenship recipe, to be transferred to films, records and microphotographs, and the hemispheres until the standardized good citizen may be found pursuing his virtuous path in any and every town and village from Tahiti to Tibet.

But let not the reader be apprehensive. This delectable state is yet in sight—at least not in the present series. For while the scholar detailed to investigate Russia came home with a satisfactory set of citizenship rules evolved by the Soviet draftsmen, and no doubt his colleague dealing with Fascist Italy has reaped sufficiently fruitful results, Prof. John M. Gaus, on carrying his analytical mission to the British Isles, discovered that here the trials and tribulations of the modern technicist had begun.

"The making of citizens in Great Britain is accomplished by no technique at all; in England citizens are scarcely to be said to be produced; they happen," runs the announcement on the cover of this work. "How can things that 'happen' in such a topsy-turvy fashion be analyzed or reproduced? And of what use would be a synthetic code of citizenship rules to which the long and undeniably successful experience of the British people contributed nothing?"

However, Professor Gaus can tell us what he sees during his few weeks' visit to Britain and he certainly packs a vast and rather novel assortment of his findings and quotations into his close-printed volume. Through bitter party feuds and class conflicts, Britain holds together, governs herself with amazing assurance and withal offers so many social complexities and cross-currents that every generalization must be perforated with a mass of exceptions.

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On Alexander's Track, by Sir Aurel Stein. London: Macmillan, 1929.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT's wonderful journey from Europe into the wide plains of the Punjab has attracted the attention of numerous historians, who have devoted themselves to tracing every detail of his marches. Afghanistan is known, and it has, therefore, been possible to mark his difficult journey over the Hindu Kush. Those who know the locale can also realize the extraordinary performance in getting his men out of India, partly along the desolate shores of Baluchistan and Persia, and partly in the flat bottomed boats, still to be seen on the Indus, down that river and up the Persian Gulf.

One portion of his travels has always remained a mystery. Before he was able to advance across the Indus into the Punjab proper, he had to safeguard his flank from a great gathering of Assakenoi, who had reded to Mount Aornos. His feat in dispersing this gathering has always struck the imagination of readers of the Greek historians, but so far it has been impossible to discover a position which answered to the description.

The British Policy  
It has been the policy of the British Government not to take control of the difficult country which fringes the North Frontier Province, but to leave it to the Pathans, who, divided as they are, are quickly united in hostility to any outside influence. This policy has meant chaos and internecine strife, with the result that no visitor to the hills, however innocent his purpose, could insure his safety. At last, the Mian Gul, grandson of the Holy Akhund of Swat, has managed to bring the whole valley under his control, from the open country to the snowy heights.

Thus, with the good graces of the British political officers, Sir Aurel Stein, the distinguished archaeologist, was able to visit the Valley of Swat, where he discovered two fortresses which answer to descriptions recorded in Arrian's "Anabasis," and finally, after a troublesome journey across the Swat-Indus watershed, accomplished his desire in visiting Aornos. In Una-sar, or rather

Harper is publishing in the United States John Langdon Davies' "Dancing Catalans." The English edition (Cape) was reviewed in these columns May 25.

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the Briton claims freedom to express his individualism, to go his own gait, to despise the herd, yet beneath the surface he is aware of ties that bind him to his fellow-countrymen across all barriers of social distinction and political antipathy, and it is precisely these ties which the analyst cannot hope to determine.

If Professor Gaus offers no rules for citizenship in this volume, he makes amends by presenting a capital survey of new political trends in the Britain of today.

## On Alexander's Track

In the mountain massif of Pir-sar which adjoins it, and is washed on two sides by the Indus, he appears to have found a place which exactly answers to the description, given by Arrian, Curtius and Diodorus.

It must be realized that India was not as the British have made it. In the north the cultivation and the inhabited parts lie along the river banks, in the sub-montane areas of good rainfall, and in valleys such as the Swat, known in the past as the Garden, full of running streams. The open plains, now blessed with networks of canals such as that for which the Swat River has been forced through a tunnel, were then largely desert, while we know that Babur, the Moghul Emperor, found the Peshawar Valley a swamp within which he was able to hunt the rhinoceros. For such reasons Alexander was obliged to cling to the neighborhood of the hills, and to maintain far in to insure the safety of his march.

Much of Other Interest  
Sir Aurel Stein's volume contains much of other interest. Fertile as Swat is now, and thickly populated as it once was, the whole of the great valley must have been crowded with Buddhist sanctuaries and religious establishments in the centuries immediately before and after Christ. Pre-Muslim India has little in the way of history, and the Hindus to this day prefer mythology to accurate record, but fortunately there are in existence the accounts of the journeys through Swat of pious Chinese pilgrims in A. D. 403, 519, 630 and 752. Sir Aurel's great learning enabled him to trace their footsteps, and his time was also spent in discovering Græco-Buddhist relics carved on the rocks, Buddhist seals and Indo-Scythian coins.

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## Fictionized Social History

The Wave, by Evelyn Scott. New York: Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, 1929.

"THE Wave" is impressive for sheer bulk, even if there were no better reasons; but, it may be, every reason in such unalloyed, complete and comprehensive abundance as its most enthusiastic admirers have proclaimed. The book measures 625 pages. It is an achievement to write 625 pages, more of an achievement to get them published, still more to have won so much praise thereby. Evelyn Scott and her book deserve praise, but not adulation.

Mrs. Scott's purpose has been to show what the Civil War period was like by showing its effect upon literally hundreds of lives. She has a vast number of characters disclosed in the midst of life at the time of the rebellion; portrayed the bursting of that strange, shocking, subverting experience upon them; pictured them stimulated or numbed, hopeless, rebellious or merely going on. There are scores of brief episodes, a few of them as finished as short stories, most of them like the fragmentary scenes revealed by a flashlight. Added together, they amount to an imaginative social history of the Civil War in "walks of life and in several parts of the country, more especially in the South, because that is the part best known to the author."

It would take too long to enumerate all the facets of this work—that of a President of the United States, of a President of the Confederacy, of generals, Negroes, soldiers in the ranks, on the march, on leave, in hospitals, in prisons, deserting, court-martialed, wounded, charging, retreating. There are southern ladies and New England ladies, vigilance committees, Jews, rioters and even Europeans. The fertility and vigor of Mrs. Scott's creative power are astonishing. Best of all is the illusion conveyed that these are not characters picked to illustrate aspects of the war, but men and women whom the war caught in the course of their actual living. Between breakfast and dinner, so to speak, something topsyturvy happened.

Yet not completely topsyturvy: for in most cases it overturned only their way of living. They remained the same men and women. Mrs. Scott has thought of the war as a great wave and of her characters as corks thrown into the water, moving up and down, to and fro; but, unless blown by the wind or carried by a current, the cork returns to the same position with each wave and does not permanently leave their places. Some lives, swept by wind and current, were irreparably changed, but others only bobbed about on the surface of the war.

It is impossible not to compare "The Wave" with Stephen Vincent

Benét's long narrative poem, "John Brown's Body." In view of the indubitable originality and independence of the two pieces of work, the coincidence in theme and in episodic treatment is noteworthy. Mr. Benét's episodes are fewer, longer and more complete. They are composed paintings, rather than flashes.

If a reader is disposed to find fault he can exercise his inclination with Mrs. Scott's book. He may object that it is monotonous in its seeming variety, and that her effects are often repeated. If he is finical about style he may be irritated by her meaningless use of single quotation marks to set off words that she considers particularly native to her characters. Such faults, disfiguring though they may be, are only superficial and of little consequence compared with two that lie at the foundation of Mrs. Scott's attitude toward her material. One is her apparent indifference to her characters. She sees them vividly and understands how they feel and why, but she never seems to care. If she cared, she could not touch them into life and then let them go so quickly. The other, inherent in a series of detached episodes, is a failure to organize. There is a fashion for that now. Many critics say that life is formless and that all patterns are artificial. Yet Mrs. Scott herself has said that she writes in order to give life a sense of form and make it logical. Her answer to objection would be, no doubt, that she has her own conception of what the word form means, and that she ought to be allowed to choose the form that she prefers.

The vitality of imagination that can project such a great number of characters and the power of visualization that can so distinctly and intensely realize the scene, the action and the thoughts of men and women so unrelated to her own experience deserve high praise. She is able to see life as an unbroken character acts it, and to be consistent about it. She perceives the most minute details of their experience. And because her characters are so high one longs to have her display the still greater vitality and the straight, consecutive thinking and driving energy that would have made her follow her characters through. Any writer knows that it is easier to make a hundred beginnings than one ending. Mrs. Scott makes no inordinate claims for her "Narratives of the Civil War." It is work. She calls it exactly what it is, an unusual and luminous social history of that period, rather than a great novel.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Children of Germany, England and France Have School Together

By EVELYN SHARP

ON A sunny day in the summer holidays I found three nations making friends at Bedales, you might find English children learning to play Schlegel-Ball, and their French and German companions with equal interest, learning the mysteries of cricket, and all three singing or playing in choir or orchestra, or learning one another's folk dances on the lawn, or going off in a sketching party, or wandering down to the village to try their newly acquired English on the amused shopkeepers.

The eagerness of the children to come to the school is the best proof of their pleasure in the exciting process of making friends with foreigners. A little German girl of 12 was found counting her years on her fingers, to arrive at the happy conclusion—"I shall be able to come four times!" A French boy, reading some published account of the summer school, set off for England on his own initiative, and begged for admission, which was gladly granted. Best of all, to those who know the past history of France and Germany, is the story of the German boy who, finding to his distress that the German quota had been filled, got himself included as a French boy in the French contingent, in which there was fortunately a vacancy.

Strolling from group to group of these chattering, happy-looking boys and girls, all so naturally adapting themselves to one another's peculiarities, so generously recognizing one another's qualities, the visitor to this international summer school becomes in imagination a citizen of a new world in which barriers of race have no longer any meaning and misunderstanding founded on ignorance no longer exist.

## For Better Teacher Training in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen. Mr. Borghjerg, Danish Minister of Instruction, intends to take a measure in the Rigsdag next session to obtain longer and better training for teachers. If the bill passes it will fulfill what has been the fervent wish of Danish teachers during 50 years. The Union of Danish Teachers has drawn up a complete outline for the new law. It provides for the seminar, as they have hitherto been called, to become colleges for teachers, and the period of tuition at these teachers' schools is to be extended to four years instead of the three years at present. Students before being admitted to these colleges will be required to pass a special test, showing that they have attained a standard equal to that demanded by the "Real-School" examination.

The teachers' examination as the final examination is called, is to be taken in four parts, and it is proposed that a pass will carry with it the right of entrance to the university, a privilege which has hitherto been admitted only to those who have passed the "examen artium." The argument in favor of this somewhat revolutionary proposal is based upon the supposition that a full-fledged school teacher will possess at least as much knowledge, though admittedly of a somewhat different class and nature, as do the students who pass the "examen artium," and it is recognized that school teachers should also have access to a university training. Further, there are to be two yearly continuation courses at the State College for Teachers.

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Kindergartners at the North Shore County Day School, Winnetka, Ill., Getting Acquainted With Ducks and Pigs Which They Help Take Care of on Their Miniature "Farm."

## Caring for Pigs, Lambs, Chickens Is Thrilling on the School 'Farm'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Winnetka, Ill.

WHICH end of a radish grows first, and just what does a baby pig really look like, and what is the delicious connection between an apple tree in spring-time bloom and the merry hum of the energetic bee? These and hundreds of other such questions which throng the child's consciousness and make for him such a thrilling adventure out of each new day, are best answered by observation, so one progressive school thinks.

In accordance with this idea a co-operative farm has sprung into being on the school grounds of the North Shore County Day School, Winnetka, Ill. The school, situated in an exclusive residential district north of Chicago, has not yet been able to convince everyone of the feasibility of a full-fledged farm right in their midst; but what has been done in the matter of farming has brought about such happy results that it hopes before long to increase its activities into year-round operations. Thus far the different animals have been brought in as guests for extended visits, but when the farm is in full swing they will be permanent residents.

This model farm belongs to the children and everyone in school is invited to share in its activities. To the kindergarten has fallen the delectable task of feeding the pigs. For one reason, because pigs not being

## SCHOOLS—United States

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42 Quincy St., Cambridge FOR 9171

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor.

Rabbits and guinea pigs come in for their share of attention.

Besides the stock farm there are little gardens where radishes and lettuce are raised, and it is hoped, a little later, corn, which has such a vitally interesting life history from the time the golden kernel is pressed into the ground until the tasseling out of the fully developed ear.

The children love everything connected with the "farm." They love to do the work themselves. That is the great fun of it all. One boy between 9 and 10, who hitherto had shown practically no interest in anything, this year "found himself" on the farm. He spends every available minute there, is alert to every need and is always eager and efficient to help with any task.

## Older Children Build Sheds

Upper graders co-operate by building fences and sheds and doing other work too difficult for the younger children. A fine, courteous high school boy, who guided the writer to a desired location, spoke in a kind, patriarchal way of the farm and the little ones' part in it.

The initial cost of the farm was taken care of by the "room fund," contributed by parents to meet just such educational needs. Later it is expected that it will become self-supporting—sale of eggs, garden produce, etc., to take care of running expenses. The finances connected with the farm offer stimulating problems for the classes in arithmetic, driving home practical lessons in financing business and carrying it through to success.

This little farm is daily teaching these fortunate children much about the habits, nature, usefulness and proper treatment of these friends of mankind. They love the little creatures which are so dependent upon them and are looking forward with happy enthusiasm to the time when they can add a cow to their growing family, and perhaps a dear brown pony.

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BERKELEY AND APPLETON STREETS, BOSTON

## Free Period Opens Up Child's Interests

OUT of the problems over managing the children at school came the investigations which sought new ways of keeping children happy. The incentive to the search came mainly out of disciplinary necessities. Teachers soon discovered that if a troublesome boy or girl had some handwork to do, there was little disturbance during the process.

Finally some adopted this plan as a daily antidote for malicious conduct. Now, individual teachers and entire school systems are learning that "bad boys" and "silly girls" are just normal children who become weary of doing nothing.

The organization of disciplinary and parental schools has established the theory that children who have a job to do and a part of the responsibility to bear cease being major nuisances.

Then as we think back to the ideas of Dr. Montessori, to the Fairhope (Ala.) School, the Raymond-Riordan School on the Hudson, we learn that others have known this plan and have practiced it for 20 or 30 years. Most children, in the meantime, have had to go through dull days and dull years because the teacher didn't know that educational "doing" was already in use on a sound basis.

The "free period" has been slow to arrive. Teachers, principals and superintendents have feared that freedom would bring too much noise and might undermine the "discipline" of the classroom. The right of d

## SCHOOLS—United States

## KIDDIE LAND

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## Elliott School for Girls

Term Opens Monday, Sept. 23rd  
LOS ANGELES  
Residence and Day School. First Year through High School. High dry location. Ideal home life. Every educational advantage. Character Building—Outdoor Exercises. Open the entire year. Martha Collins, Principal, 414 E. 1st St., Gramercy Place and Pico Blvd. Telephone EMpire 5347.

## Leelanau for Boys

Announces a Winter Session for Boys from 12-16  
Opens Sept. 16, 1929, closes May 25, 1930  
A character building home school on the coast. All regular junior high school subjects. College trained and experienced teachers. Boathailing, seamanship, and hand work. Outdoor activities, including winter sports. For booklet or further information write to William Beale, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

## air-minded art-minded business-minded

RIGHT now are you planning a career in the clouds, like Lindbergh, or will you woo the footlights? Does business beckon? Or mechanics?

## These days there are so many interesting and successful vocations that being idle just isn't being done!

You who are planning careers will find the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor helpful. The schools and colleges listed in the Monitor cover nearly every vocation young men and women are interested in. Consult these advertisements freely, and, if you wish, write us for any other information you may want.

Educational Advertising appears in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

## The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME







**SIDELINES**

## Batting Race Still Close in National

## Trying to Keep Up With the Flying O'Doul

Herman of Brooklyn remain in a scramble for the National League batting championship, but since the teams are not solidly scheduled in the final fortnight, O'Doul's advantage is really greater than his margin of .392 to .384 would indicate. Herman has very few games in which to make up the deficit.

Three leading regular batsmen in the averages issued today and including games of last Wednesday are: W. H. Terry, New York, .376; Rogers

Hornsbury, Chicago, 373; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, 366; J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, 355; H. S. Cuyler, Chicago, 357; C. L. Hendrick, Philadelphia, 354, and Harry Hendrick, Brooklyn, 349.

**Honors**

O'Doul not only leads the individual matters, but also holds the top in total points with 227. Hornsbury leads in runs scored with 146, a new modern league record, displacing Cuyler's mark of 144 made in 1925. John H. Fredericks of Brooklyn sets the pace with 50 runs scored, a new mark for the league. Cuyler's mark made last year by Paul J. Wanner. Lloyd Wanner heads his field with 19 triples, but the home run race is won by Cuyler with 13. Hornsbury, Chicago, Melvin T. Ott of New York and C. L. Klein of Philadelphia, each with 10, are tied for third credit.

Wilson leads the league with 10

Minneapolis football practice is being carried on with greater secrecy this year than in the past. Head Coach Clarence W. Spears, who is admitting practically no one but newspaper men to the practice field, has been ever inclined to public participation in the team's progress. He has been, however, less eager to let people in than he was the year before. This is on the theory that the more he is able to show them when the team is in the best of shape, the more they will be interested.

One of the teams that will be closely watched this fall is Florida, which made such a brilliant showing in 1923 and has been expected to repeat its success. Last year the team did not have such a hard time of it as it did in 1922, and the players are able to show the same success against Harvard and Cornell as they did against Southern Conference eleven in 1923. They will get a very high rating in the coming season, but if they lose they lost was that with Tennessee, 13 to 12, and they could not afford to lose to the team they met any eleven.

Head Coach M. A. Stevens has requested the candidates for the Yale football team to bring their own automobiles for the rest of the season.

"The fans of New York in balloting on the lively baseball voted in favor of it. That would seem to indicate that it must be all right," Manager Roger T. Peckinpaugh of the Cleveland American League Baseball

use of resorting to such means when a few solid hits will result in a substantial increase in the surprise play will probably bring in only a net at the most. It is the hitting that occupies the stage today.

"Then the player of today doesn't have to be the great all-around player that he once had to be? In other words, there will never be any more Cobb or Carey?"

**Stars Will Be Hitters**

"As long as the lively ball exists, the outstanding players will be the heavy hitters. There is no need of a player learning the art of hitting more than once a month. Yes, the stolen base is losing its prestige because of the lively ball. The player to watch in the future will be a league manager who looks first at his hitting. If he can hit, that is 75 per cent of

The stolen base, the figures speak for themselves in 1909 in the National League 1539 bases were stolen. In 1928 the figure was 1,081. In 1929, 1,066. In the same basis, 1536 were stolen in 1909 in the American League and 997 in 1928. William R. Hamilton of the Boston Braves in 1909 stole more than any one club in the 1928 major league with the exception of the White Sox. The best record in the National League was set by the Boston Braves in the season of 1928, by the way, when they set a record for the least number of stolen bases in the National League in one year, 1928, with 1066.

**FUTURE LOOK BRIEF**

"The future of Cleveland baseball looks very bright just now," Manager Eppa Rickenbacker said. "The 1929 season will be a record breaker."

The races are being run on a five-mile basis at Peoria, Ill.

Miss Mildred Hickey of Shrewsbury, Mass., won the Class A, Division I, race, 22m. 29s. Her boat was "Mangle."

"Flatiron," driven by D. A. Haskins, Boston, won second place in 22m. 31s. In Class A, Division II, "Warm and Wet," driven by J. J. Haskins, Highland, Boston, won first place in 20 minutes. "Ironin' Board," Earl Mason, Bristol, driver, won second place, 22m. 7s. and "Flatiron," driver, J. J. Haskins, Boston, driver, third place, in 22m. 3s.

In Class B, Division I, first place was won by "Wilkes Wagon," driven by John Wilkes, Bristol, driver, in 22m. 12s.; second place, "Short Circuit II,"

It took him on one season to prove himself. His victories have been piled up in putting out the heat in third place, but what is most impressive is that Ferrell has been successful in putting out the heat in first place, beating the league champions in four games and the former champions in two. He has been successful in being classed as the "find" of the 1929 season.

He has a brother in the majors with the St. Louis Browns, a catcher, who made his major debut this year.

Outstanding in the line will be Capt. A. H. Freeman '30 at right tackle, W. G. Towler '30 and William W. Daniels '30 at center, and Paul F. Harlan '30 at left tackle. Paul Fairbanks '30, A. Gibbs, O. M. Hardtner and F. L. Schooley, all of the class of '32, are expected by Coach H. C. Hargrett to be in the line. Hargrett, and F. F. Knorr '31, who almost made a letter last year, is another of whom the coach has expectations.

At guard last year, will be shifted to tackle because of increased speed developed as a member of the varsity last year, is expected to be in the line. E. Lyon '29 and M. B. Pearson '29 by graduation makes the left tackle and center positions difficult problems as they are expected to be in the line. Material available at tackle includes G. W. Ross '31, L. E. Drake '32, H. O. Hargrett '32, and A. Tucker '31.

Mechanical college at Dallas, Tex.: 19—University of Kansas at Lawrence: 26—University of Oklahoma at Manhattan, Nov. 2—University of Missouri at Columbia: 9—Iowa State College at Manhattan: 23—University of Nebraska at Manhattan: 28—Marquette University at Milwaukee, Wis.

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## Shorter Major League Schedule Next Year

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PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Major league baseball magnates—those of

There may be many open dates this year, but the schedule, naturally, won't be like a shorter season. There will be no meaningless games. Here we have both races over, yet there are nearly 100 teams to go. The pennant has been won and the season is ready to start the games except from an entertaining standpoint. We should be ready to start the World Series now."

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Kansas City .....	165	51	.673
St. Paul .....	144	81	.640
Minneapolis .....	84	72	.538
Indianapolis .....	72	84	.462
Cleveland .....	70	84	.453
Columbus .....	71	85	.455
Chicago .....	62	91	.405
Milwaukee .....	63	93	.404

**RESULTS SEPT. 20**

Kansas City 5, Louisville 1  
 Kansas City 4, Louisville 4  
 St. Paul 6, Columbus 0  
 Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 4  
 Minneapolis 17, Toledo 8

**PLAYS HESS IN AIRPLANE**  
BUDAPEST (AP)—While flying between Budapest and Vienna Friday, the Hungarian chess champion, Dr. Savielly Tartakower, played chess matches simultaneously against three opponents accompanying him. Tartakower will continue the flight to Spain.

**KNAFF WINS MEDAL ROUND**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PINE VALLEY, N. J.—Alexander Knapp of Baltimore, won the qualifying medal in the Crump Memorial tournament at Pine Valley Country Club with

in team fielding, their mark being a team, 377 a week ago, St. Louis second at 374, Cleveland coming in at 373. The Indians had made five double plays, for a total of 10, while Washington and Boston were off by only two.

## DICK-UPS

PERHAPS it is a good thing that pennants in both leagues were clinched so soon, as it brought forcibly to the fact that the baseball season is too long. Closing late in September is a good idea, but it is just so early in the spring. The first of May may be the next vantage aimed at by sports fans as the starting point for the league baseball. The fans of Boston, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland would

the most amusing looking box. "I have been coming for a long time. I will be a big loss, however, for them, for J. Howley is not engaged again this year. The match with the Philadelphia Athletics would not be a line team in itself. "Two teams in one" is a phrase that aptly fits this year's American League champion. Here is a lineup composed of second-string players from the Boston Red Sox, the Philadelphia Athletics, the St. Louis Cardinals, give much to the world. Third: Morse, second; Hale or Currier; centerfield: French, leftfield; Summerfield, Mattox, catcher.

Now is the time when the recurring

[illegible]

Edward F. Shay of the Rhode Island Country Club, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole round match at Agawam Hunt Club. The new titleholder is the daughter of Harry Kenworthy, one of the State's outstanding golfers for many years and winner of the Rhode Island amateur crown three times.

Championship Flight—Miss Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies' Club; runner up, Mrs. S. M. Bennett, Lakmont; semi-finalist, Mrs. J. W. Macdonald, New Miss Honour Bright, Lookout Point Welland.

Amateur Championship—Winner, Mrs. R. G. Khearsente, St. Charles, Winnipeg; runner up, Miss Margaret Leatt, St. Charles, Winnipeg.

First Flight—Winner, Mrs. Ronald Holmes, Royal Ottawa; runner up, Mrs. S. S. Rees, Lakmont; runner up, Mrs. S. S. Rees, Lakmont; runner up, Mrs. H. Sedgewick, Cedar Brook; runner up, Mrs. W. E. Young, Scarborough.

Second Flight—Winner, Miss Winnifred Robinson, St. Catharines; runner up, Mrs. H. S. Rees, Lakmont; runner up, Mrs. H. S. Rees, Lakmont.

Third Flight—Winner, Miss Heather Cassels, Beaconsfield, Montreal; runner up, Mrs. S. S. Rees, Lakmont; runner up, Mrs. S. S. Rees, Lakmont.

Fourth Flight—Winner, Mrs. W. E. Papall, York Downs; runner up, Mrs. John McRae, Rosedale.

Score—Best gross score.

### Approved for Games Under Arc Light System

NEW YORK (AP)—Night football games among schools and colleges has reached such a stage, with the advent of the 1929 season, that the national football rules committee has issued a special ruling to permit the use of white balls for these arc-light battles. The ruling, announced by Edward K. Hall, chairman of the committee, followed inquiries from the South and far West, where a number of night

# Miss Glenna Collett

## W. G. Fraser

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR HERALD

NEW YORK—Two champions on many occasions, Miss Glenna Collett of the Rhode Island Country Club, Myatt, and W. G. Fraser of Royal Ottawa, Can., who was a winner three times as Miss Alexa W. Sterling of Atlanta, head the list of players in the thirty-third golf championship of the United States for women, as the closing of the entries approaches, with most of the competitors in the last title tourney also listed, according to an announcement made at the offices of the United States Golf Association this morning. The lists close tonight.

The tournament this year will be held over the south course of the Oakland Hills Country Club, at Birmingham, Mich., in the suburb of Detroit. Play will begin on Sept. 30, with a 18-hole medal play round. The balance of the week will be match play between the 32 lowest scorers, all at 18 holes, with the exception of the finals, which will be at 36 holes.

The entry list is somewhat smaller than in previous years, due to the restriction of the players to those having a handicap of six or less, in place of the previous eight. So far, 31 have

# PITTSBURGH WINS FROM THE BRAVES

Now Lead John J. McGraw's  
Team by Five Games

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	94	48	662
Pittsburgh	88	61	576
New York	76	64	545
St. Louis	69	69	500
Brooklyn	65	76	461
Philadelphia	65	76	460
Cincinnati	62	79	440
Boston	54	89	378

## RESULTS SEPT. 20

Pittsburgh 10, Boston 3.

The Pittsburgh Pirates increased

tting the Braves ahead by 2 to 1.  
 The lead was of short duration, for the  
 Braves came back in their half of the  
 ninth with three runs. Friday's score:  
 AT PITTSBURGH  
 Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
 Pittsburgh . . . 0 1 0 3 0 6 0 0 X 10 11 2  
 Boston . . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3 8 1  
 Batteries—Petty and Hemsley; Peery,  
 Hutchinson and Leggett. Losing pitcher—  
 Peery. Time—1h. 47m.

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**CHESS TO BE RESUMED OCT. 5**  
 WHESEADEN—With eight of the 30  
 members disposed of, the chess match for  
 championship of the world between  
 Alexander Alekhine and Max Euwe,

## tt and Mrs.

### Lead Entry List

...pted, with a few more expected be-  
re the lists close.

...Miss Collett, the defending cham-  
...and Miss Virginia Van Wle of  
...verly, Ill., the runner-up at Vir-  
...tella Hot Springs, a year ago, as well  
...Mrs. D. C. Hunt of Merion Cricket  
...club, and Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Hunt-  
...dondale Valley, the two Philadelphia  
...to be semifinalists, are all in the  
...they.

...Miss Maurine Orcutt, the medalist  
...at year, of White Beeches, Haworth,  
...J., heads the local list, which in-  
...cludes Miss Helen M. Hickman of In-  
...wood, L. I., and Miss Beatrice Gottlieb  
...Olinville, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The foreign contingent is smaller than usual, none of the Canadian stars having entered with the exception of J. S. Fraser, whose entry only arrived today. It is possible, however, that some of the entries may be from Mrs. Stewart Hanks, of Richmond, Mich., a resident of Detroit, is chairman of the committee in charge, and has made arrangements for the accommodation of the competitors. Whether in Detroit, which is 20 miles from the club, or at Pontiac, an equal distance in the other direction, Her address is Vaughn Road, Bloomfield

The outstanding star for Yale this season, Coach Casey said, "is a guy named Tom Crimmon. He's got a lot of brilliancy; he is no secret and in every game he will be under the watchful eye of the opposition." Crimmon has been so good that he will be forced to exert his abilities to the limit. He was freshman captain last year and can kick, run and pass.

Harvard's freshman eleven under the coaching of E. L. Casey have been unusually successful the past three years. The team has won four straight seasons and seven of those three years are now on the variety. Coach Casey is quite familiar with the Harvard team because of his own education. Casey is expected to polish the Crimson variety back to its former glory.

Dartmouth has had a very strong team through life, through loss, most notably in the scrimmage of the present season Friday when the squad worked out in combat for nearly two hours. In the scrimmage they were aided by several runs, but E. J. Jeremiah '20 and Robert E. Lee '21 did most of the work. The team is in the backfield when given opportunity.

**CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN GOLF TOURNEY**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**TORONTO, Ont.**—The list of entries for the twenty-fourth annual Canadian ladies' open golf championship, announced Friday night shows that of the 111 entrants 34 are from the United States, the American contingent being the largest and strongest in the history of the event.

**NEW YACHT FOR A. P. SLOAN JR.**  
WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The yacht Rene, built by the Pussey & Jones Corporation for Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, has been launched here. The boat, which will cost approximately \$1,000,000, is a steel twin-screw cruising Diesel craft, 236 feet long.

**W**HEN you purchase goods advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor*, or answer a *Monitor* advertisement—please mention the *Monitor*.

**MISS REIGEL WINS**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Cecelia Reigel of the Germantown Cricket Club

turned the women's Philadelphia district clay court tennis championship for the third time when she defeated Mrs. Kerbaugh, also of Germantown, in the final round at Philmont, 6-2, 6-2.

—C. C. Madiera, Merion, and Mrs. E. C. Madiera, Philadelphia, were the doubles champions. They defeated Miss Emling and Miss Eima Whitlock, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

## Att and Mrs.

# Head Entry List

Completed, with a few more expected before the lists close.

—Miss Collette, the defending champion, and Miss Virginia Van Wieu of Philadelphia, the runner-up, will play at Hot Springs, a year ago, as well as Mrs. D. C. Hurd of Merion Cricket Club, and Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Hunting Valley, the two Philadelphia players who were semifinalists, are all in the trophy.

—Miss Maurine Orcutt, the medalist of year, of White Beeches, Haworth, J., heads the local list, which includes Miss Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, L., and Miss Beatrice Goddard of Olivette, Mont Vernon, N. Y.

The foreign contingent is smaller than usual, none of the Canadian stars having entered with the exception of J. S. Fraser, whose entry only arrived today. It is possible, however, that some of the entries may be from Mrs. Stewart Hanks, of Richmond, Mich., a resident of Detroit, is chairman of the committee in charge, and has made arrangements for the accommodation of the competitors. Whether in Detroit, which is 20 miles from the club, or at Pontiac, an equal distance in the other direction, Her address is Vaughn Road, Bloomfield

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WORLD REVIEW  
OF BUSINESS  
AND FINANCESteel Demand Less in United  
States—German Trade  
Showing Gains

Trends of business in the United States are at present somewhat mixed. Operations of those industries that have been favored during the last few months or longer are now showing declines, while improvement in some lines that were quiet earlier in the year has been noted. Some retail lines are active and some, particularly the hardware trade, are marking time. Steel demand has tapered off until, with backlogs substantially reduced, buying by most consumers now is apparently for immediate requirements. Demand for structural steel, however, is reported as good, and reflects activity in construction trades. Some railroad buying has developed and the outlook is for further demand from this source.

A plunking up of motorcars from August of last year to August, 1929, figures reported by the automotive dealers' stocks have risen sharply in this period, and it is practically assured that the estimates placing this year's automotive output at 5,000,000 units will be exceeded unless Ford and Chevrolet plants curtail output considerably in the remaining months of 1929.

**Carloadings Heavy**  
Distributions of merchandise, as reflected in figures on carloadings, continues at a higher level than last year. Loadings in the week ended Sept. 17 were somewhat less than in the previous week but the decline was attributed to the conclusion of a holiday in the latest reported week.

Big gains in bank clearings from week to week have been noted for some time. This week's clearings totaled \$14,904,937,000, a gain of 22.5 per cent. compared with those of the corresponding week last year.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to \$29,065,000 compared with \$121,695,000 last week. The improvement in yields and in the quality of some issues is expected to be reflected in a quickened demand for bonds in the near future.

Volume of trade, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was considerably larger in the week ended Sept. 14 than in either the previous week or the similar period last year. The general index of wholesale prices was unchanged from the preceding week, being 4 per cent below that of the corresponding period a year ago.

An increase in trade oil production was shown in latest figures published by the American Institute of Petroleum.

**Other Countries**  
GREAT BRITAIN—A scheme proposed to regulate national coal output has been announced in Great Britain and, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce, it is hoped that it may be put into effect by Nov. 1.

Unemployment totals shown by the registers of Sept. 2 were lower than at a similar date last year.

Foreign trade, as shown in latest reports, is on the increase. Imports in August gained 8 per cent over July. Exports were 5 per cent less than in July but re-exports showed a gain of 13 per cent.

ARGENTINA—Rains have fallen over extensive areas in Argentina and the drought which has caused agriculturalists much anxiety has been broken. Wheat is reported as in fair condition. Railway earnings have shown a decline and construction of new railway and public works is contemplated.

BRAZIL—Business in Brazil continues dull, as shown by reports from Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Exchange has been somewhat firmer recently and the demand for money has been fair. The failure of an important bank has been reported, but it is stated that liabilities will be paid within a few days.

GERMANY—A moderate improvement in business in Germany is shown in reports for early September. Heavy industries such as the steel, chemical and electrical trades show sustained gains and there are prospects that the budget for the current fiscal year will disclose a sounder condition than last year. An increasing tendency on the part of American firms to open branch plants in Germany is noted.

**Leading Stock Markets**  
A high degree of irregularity characterized the New York stock market this week. Brokers' loans gained \$5,000,000, but the increase apparently was ignored in early trading. Prices were in the afternoon of that day, however, a wave of selling pared down the prices of many important issues. Commercial Solvents was an outstanding performer, showing wide daily gains. Industrial averages for the week have shown a decline of about 10 points. The week in the London stock market closed with the trend of prices generally lower. Sentiment was uncertain, although money continued in good supply in Lombard Street.

The tone on the Paris Bourse was exceedingly quiet, and a few selling orders were sufficient to cause a marked decline in quotations as this week drew to its close.

Declines were numerous at Berlin also.

**CHICAGO BOARD**  
Wheat: Sept. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Oct. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Nov. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Dec. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jan. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Feb. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Mar. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Apr. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; May 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jun. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jul. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Aug. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Sep. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Oct. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Nov. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Dec. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jan. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Feb. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Mar. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Apr. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; May 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jun. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jul. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Aug. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Sep. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Oct. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Nov. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Dec. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Jan. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Feb. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Mar. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; Apr. 1, 1.28, 1.38, 1.37, 1.36; 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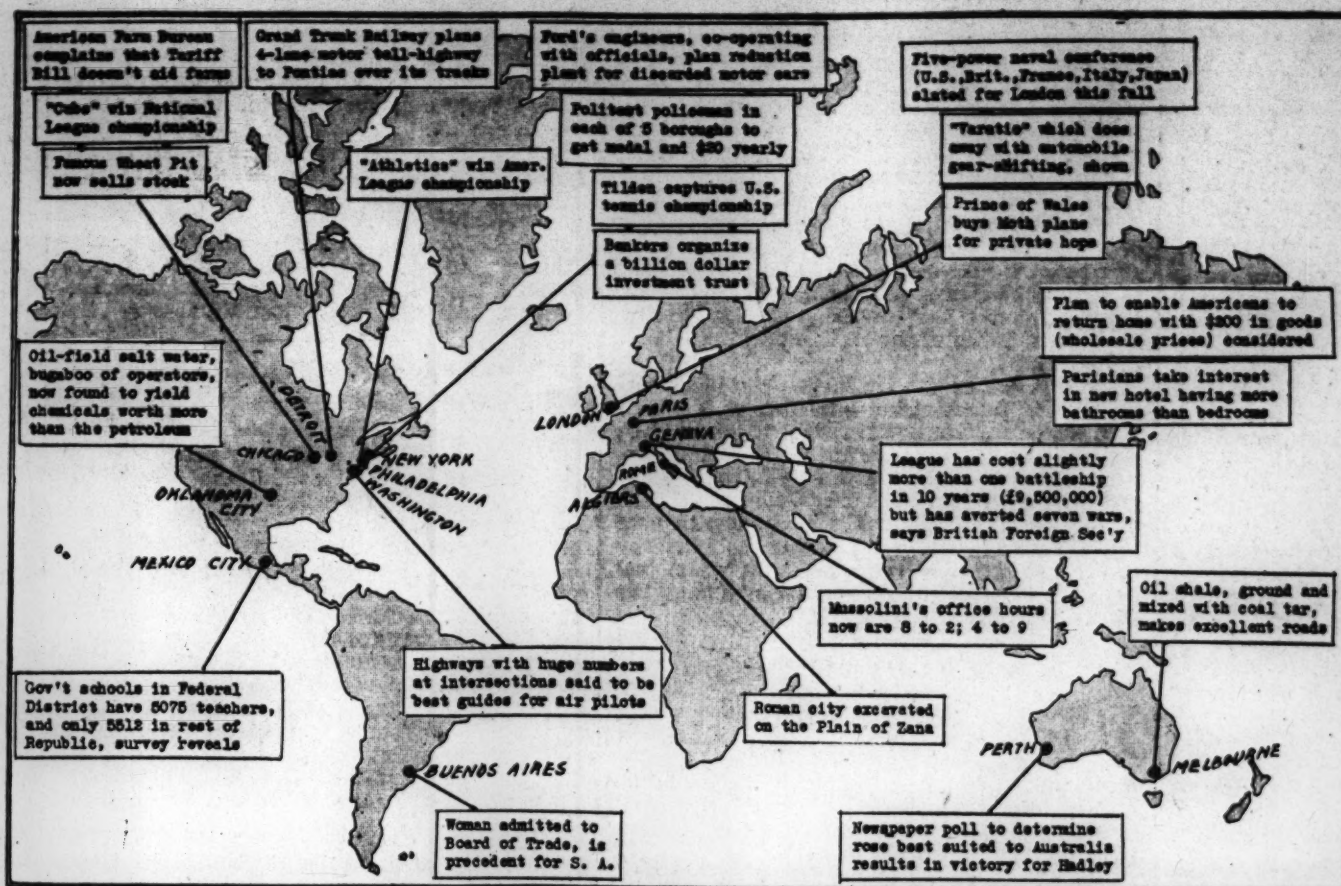






## DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance



## I Record only the Sunny Hours



## For a Dog

Ballarat, Vic., Aust.  
**F**OR the first time in its history, the Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has presented its gold medal to a man for bravery in rescuing an animal. Ballarat, a large Victorian town, was once one of the most thriving gold-producing centers in the world. Little mining is done now, but there are many old disused shafts on the outskirts of the town.  
 Passing one of these abandoned shafts, Walter M. Gilbert heard a faint cry, and thought at first that a human being had fallen down it, but on investigating he found that the victim was a dog. Obtaining the assistance of two other men he got a rope, but it was not long enough to reach the dog, so Gilbert decided to go down the shaft himself to see what he could do. When he got to the end of the rope he found that he had about eight feet to drop to where the dog was. Even then he was only on a false bottom, made of decayed timber and boughs.  
 Nothing else being available he removed his trousers and making a sling, maneuvered himself to a position in the wall where he could attach it to the rope, placed the dog in it, and his friends above hauled the animal to safety and boughs.  
 The next difficulty was to rescue Gilbert. As the top of the mine had fallen in, it was impossible to haul him up on the rope, and he had to come up it hand over hand. He reached the top only with the greatest effort.  
 When the facts were brought under the notice of the protection society, it decided to recognize his courageous action with a gold medal.

## One Minute Biographies



Who: SANDRO BOTTICELLI (Bot-ticel'-le).

When: Fifteenth century.

Where: Florence, Italy.

Why famous: One of the great painters of the Renaissance.

Botticelli has been called the most discussed painter of the fifteenth century, and with reason; for his work is highly provocative of discussion, bridging as it does the period between the stark austerity of the primitives and the rich flowering of the genius of the Renaissance in the works of Raphael and Michelangelo.  
 The son of Mariano Filipepi, he received the nickname Botticelli in early youth, and that he ever had another name is generally forgotten. Knowledge of the actual events of his career is the vaguest. Some authorities declare that he readily acquired whatever he was taught, and that his works show him to have been somewhat of a scholar; others, that reading and study were distasteful to him, and that his father, in despair of his son's ever learning anything, apprenticed him to a goldsmith. The prentice work of a goldsmith was certainly true; but, showing more love for paints than precious metals, he soon passed from the goldsmith's shop to the studio of the painter Fra Lippo Lippi. Here his progress in painting was such as to astonish his master. The influence of this teacher and of other great artists of the day is apparent in his early works; but the individual trend of his genius soon manifested itself in his art utterly unlike the work of any other painter.  
 Living as he did in the period of the great Lorenzo de' Medici, under whose patronage an artist of merit could hardly fail of recognition, Botticelli enjoyed early and continuous success. He was commissioned to paint in Rome as well as in Florence, and his work in both cities attracted wide and favorable attention. But toward the end of the century, the golden days of Lorenzo the Magnificent were succeeded by the political unrest attendant on Savonarola's teaching and martyrdom; and Botticelli's best work must be placed before this time. He had, however, listened to the friar's preaching with sympathetic ears; and his influence is doubtless to be found in the brooding melancholy so characteristic of his exquisite Madonnas.  
 Important and beautiful as the work of his predecessors was, in none of them do we find the grace of movement, the intricacy of design, the delicate and haunting appeal that arrest us in Botticelli, and find perhaps their fullest expression in the Madonna of the Magnificat and the Primavera.

## A Word a Day

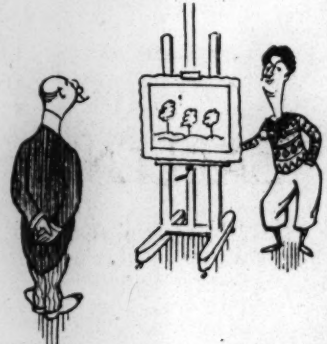
## Volatile

This word is traceable to the Latin *volvere*, "to roll," for originally to be volatile was to be rolled easily, to be easily put into motion. One ancient writer quaintly says "Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness."

As smoothness and ease of speech or utterance was considered one form of rolling along easily, such fluency today has come to be taken as the chief distinction of volubility.  
 Words which roll without difficulty may produce "talkativeness" or "loquacity" or "fluency," the latter condition being the most agreeable of the three. However, the tendency of one who has ease of manner and fluency of speech is to overestimate his abilities and attractions to the point of boring an audience.  
 Vol-ub-ile should be stressed on the first syllable. Sound o as in odd, u as in unite.  
 "He possesses great volubility of tongue."

## In Lighter Vein

## AUTUMN TINTS



"October."  
 "October, eh? But surely—"  
 "Trut, tut! My mistake. I should say September."

## Puzzled

Contractor: "Today we start building that roundhouse in Tanktown."  
 Assistant: "Great! Who's to lay the corner stone?"—Life.

## Might Do

"A quart of cow's milk in this bottle, please."  
 "But that bottle is too small for a quart of cow's milk."  
 "Then I will have a quart of goat's milk."—Gutierrez, Madrid.

## Seems Likely Enough

Father: "I hear you are always at the bottom of the class. Can't you get another place?"  
 Son: "No, all the others are taken."  
 —Kikeriki, Vienna.

## Proof Demanded

Inventor (to capitalist): "This, sir, is an epoch-making machine."  
 Capitalist: "Is it? Then let me see it make an epoch."  
 —Christian Evangelist.

## Kept Well

Theater Owner: "How did the new jokes get across?"  
 Stage Manager: "Must have come on the Mayflower."  
 —Capper's Weekly.

## Quite Different

"Let's see! Your nephew attained his majority several months ago, didn't he?"  
 "Yes," replied honest Farmer Hornbeak, "but it ain't a working majority even yet."  
 —Kansas City Star.

## His Part

"What are you doing now, Jack?"  
 "Talking for the pictures."  
 "That's fine. What part do you take?"  
 "Well, if you must know, I do the bellyhoo outside the theater."

## A Quotation for Today

AS SOON as thou hast bravely turned thine ear away from the tempting voice thou hast well-nigh prevailed, for this enables thee to hear the inward voice, and takes away thy deafness.

—THOMAS A KEMPIS

## Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: A chemist has split a hydrogen atom. It looks as if nothing is dependable any more.

Des Moines Register: How quiet this world would seem if everybody would quit talking about war for one week.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: Our idea of a difficult problem would be that of a conductor on that Manchurian railroad listening to contradictory orders from a Chinese and a Bolshevik boss.

Virginia Pilot: The naval yardstick may play its part, but for universal peace there would be nothing like the strict application of the Golden Rule.

Richmond News-Leader: Airplanes find it easier to cross the Atlantic from America to Europe than from Europe to America. And cash seems to have the same experience.

## The Children's Corner

## The Mail Bag

Provo, Utah  
 Hon. Roger P. Scroggins, Oldest Squirrel on Boston Common.  
 Dear Grand Daddy:

May I be pardoned for addressing you so familiarly? I have heard of you continuously for the last year or so. A lady often sits in the swing in the rose arbor and reads all about you to her husband and so I just couldn't sit still any longer. To whom am I talking? O, I know very well—the illustrious Roger P. Scroggins of the great newspaper, the Monitor!

And now I will proceed to introduce myself: I am a little gray squirrel—entirely of cement—and I have sat—yes, for years—on one corner of the rose arbor in the beautiful yard of this fine, homey hotel. And in sitting still I claim I have done something that you haven't done, my Grand Daddy, but in sitting still I have not been inactive, for I have kept my ears open and my mouth shut, and have heard lots of interesting things. I have a big bushy tail—though not as long and bushy as yours, and between my front paws I have a little nut. I sometimes wonder if I'll ever get this particular little nut cracked? I have often heard that the "best nuts are the hardest to crack," and though very unwilling, I am beginning to believe it!

From my high perch on the rose arbor I have a marvelous view. I can see the gorgeous Wasatch Range and—

—and they are only a few blocks from the hotel, right in front of me. Around me are all manner of beautiful trees, all hardwood, and in summer the scent of the roses is simply wonderful. This rose arbor is a curiosity. Like myself, it is made entirely of cement, though everyone at first sight thinks it is made of small logs.

One of the most beautiful sights I see is Mt. Timpanogos, which they tell me—oh, I know it all by heart—is Utah's loftiest and largest mountain, a peak of the Wasatch Range, elevation 12,000 feet. They tell me Timpanogos is an Indian name, meaning "sleeping woman," and one glance at the summit reveals the sleeping form. Now, Grand Daddy, this is a peculiar combination. You are a doer, I am a sifter and she is a sleeper, and yet we are all doing our part in bringing happiness to people, aren't we? I have heard much about the annual hike held in July, from guests of the hotel, and the beauties and weirdness of Timpanogos Cave, which is two miles up the canyon.

The cave, they say, is one of the most wonderful of its kind, being a series of deep crevices formed by a slipping of part of the mountain over another part. It is well lighted, and many beautiful formations of stalactites and stalagmites are found. The formation known as the "Heart of Timpanogos" is most beautiful, being a great heart through which

light shines like a large piece of red glass.

Now, Grand Daddy Scroggins, wouldn't it be wonderful if you would take a hike out here, you and Mrs. Scroggins and your friends, and we would all take the trips to the various places of interest?

Utah is a wonderful State, with its well-built roads, fine buildings, mountains, good water, etc., though, of course, I know full well it cannot even be compared to Boston Common. From what I have heard read about the Common, it must be quite the most wonderful place in the world. At least, it has been a state of happiness and contentment to you, Grand Daddy.

Now, I do hope I haven't kept you too long from helping Mrs. Scroggins, but you know I am only an inexperienced little fellow and I certainly hope my spelling and composition are worthy of such an honorable relation because a Bostonian squirrel must be quite a man of letters. I will write you again some day and tell you some of the early legends of this place—legends of these mountains around Provo and of the lovely cool canyons, which I hope you may sometime see.

With many whisks of my little bushy tail, I remain  
 Apologetically,  
 The Little Gray Cement Squirrel,  
 Never Sleep.

## First Air-Mail Flight—Portland-New York

Dear Editor:  
 Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have read the Monitor for several years and thoroughly enjoy it. I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade.

The school board of the city of Portland has requested each child to write a letter to someone near New York, and this letter will be sent over the first transcontinental air line from Portland to New York.

I have been attending the Hutton School in Spokane, Washington, for two years, and I am interested in stamp collecting and writing poetry.

Mary Elizabeth Jeffery.  
 [Mary Elizabeth's letter marks quite an historic occasion, you see.—Ed.]

## Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Editor:  
 Like many others, I enjoy the Sunday, Young Folks' page. Snubs, Waddies, and all the rest. I am also interested in the Antiques and Interior Decorations page, as is a boy friend of mine.

All of my friends who see or read the Monitor agree with me that it is the best paper printed.

I am inclosing a letter for Donald H. of Seattle. Please forward it to him.

I would be glad to receive any letters from boys of my age (13) from anywhere in the world, especially from France. I like to draw, read, and collect stamps. Billy H.

## Centralls, Illinois

Dear Editor:  
 Although I have read the Monitor ever since I can remember, I have never written to the Mail Bag before. I think that the Mail Bag is just wonderful because it brings so many children and people from different countries into contact with each other.

I like Centralls very much because it has such a lovely little Sunday School and church. Centralls has a population of about 21,000, and is completely surrounded by trees. We have a lovely swimming beach

here. It was formerly a reservoir, but now it is one of the most delightful swimming places that we have.

We have lived here for nearly four years. Formerly we lived in Durango, Colorado, about 450 miles from Denver. Durango has a population of about 8000, and is a lovely little place.

I am 15 years old and interested in dramatic art and the piano. I should like very much to correspond with Louella H. of Redondo Beach, California, and I should especially like to hear from Germany or any other foreign countries. Eileen S.

## New Lisbon, New Jersey

Dear Editor:  
 I enjoy reading the letters of the Mail Bag very much. It is lovely to find new friends all over the world. My sister, Elinor, was so happy to receive some stamps from a Mail Bagger in Switzerland.

We live near the Pine Barrens of New Jersey. There is a lovely lake near our house where we swim every day. My sister and I have passed the Junior Life Saving test and I have been helping others to learn the method. We are also near an experiment in blueberry cultivation. Some of the berries are as large as a nickel, and it has become quite a business. My father owns several large cranberry bogs. This section is very suitable for the growing of cranberries.

In this section of the country nothing grows over five to six feet. In the spring when laurel is in bloom one can see for miles masses of pink and white. Also in the fall a beautiful sight meets the traveler's eye, when the leaves are changing their colors.

I am 15 years old and my hobbies are swimming, dancing, and reading. I would love to correspond with girls my age from anywhere and I promise to answer all letters I receive.

Dorothy R.

Answering Letters  
 If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, please enclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 1 cent within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 3 cents equals 1 penny, British.

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

## Hidden Word Puzzle

My first is in Jelly.  
 But not in Laugh.  
 My second is in Roar.  
 But not in Grin.  
 My third is in Chuckle.  
 But not in Smile.  
 My fourth is in Giggle.  
 But not in Shout.  
 My fifth is in Snicker.  
 But not in Titter.  
 And my whole is  
 The cause of them all.

## A Word of Five Letters is Hidden in These Sentences.

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Reading Puzzle: "All clouds bring no rain."

**UNDER CITY HEADINGS**

**Florida**  
**WEST PALM BEACH**  
 Worthmor Ice Cream  
 It's All the Name Implies  
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 Successor to Winter Haven Mercantile Co.  
 Once in a Blue Moon  
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 Wednesday, September 25  
 Be Sure to Come

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- How much did Germany pay in reparations from September, 1924 (when Dawes plan went into effect), to June, 1929? How much, during the same period, did Germany borrow from the United States?—Editorial 20
- What is the root meaning of "manifest"?—Word a Day 20
- How many Russians are employed on the Chinese Eastern Railway? How many Chinese?—Notes from Manchuria 20
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Energizing Soviet Russia

SOVIET RUSSIA, still at odds with the world over its political system, is redoubling its efforts to make itself self-sustaining and to catch up with other countries in the field of industry. Realizing the value of electricity, it is developing power schemes on the grand scale. It is accumulating its toilers in the field to the use of tractors, and is building new waterways to link up markets with the sources of production. No longer does it intend to depend upon the United States and Egypt for raw cotton supplies, since a vast irrigation program has been launched which will turn arid tracts into fertile lands suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

The plan is to flood millions of acres of land in Turkestan and neighboring regions, plant 60 per cent of it with cotton, and the remainder with wheat, fruit, cereals and vegetables. Such a project, involving an expenditure of \$250,000,000, is to say the least ambitious. It has been placed under the direct supervision of a competent authority on irrigation problems, Arthur Powell Davis, former head of the United States Reclamation Service, and the work is expected to take about five years to complete. Once the task is accomplished it ought to do much to help Russia to regain some of its old prosperity.

Soviet Russia has not kept pace with other western nations. It has lost prestige through the insidious propaganda of its Communist leaders and the attempt to spread political doctrines where they were not wanted. It has lost credit because of its repudiation of debts. Thus handicapped, Russia has not had much chance to make a showing in twentieth century enterprise. Compelled by force of circumstances to turn to the mechanical genius of America and other countries for assistance in rebuilding its provinces, it still lacks an important factor, sufficiency of funds. But that defect can hardly be repaired before the Soviet Government regains the confidence of the powers great and small, and until it does so its progress will necessarily be slow.

### Food for Politics

IN MANY times and varied climes, from the sumptuous feasts of Lucullus to the homely "sawdust pudding" served at the table of Ben Franklin, history tells how many questions of state and lesser importance have been discussed and settled while men broke bread and did eat.

During the administration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States, many political differences and legislative questions were amicably settled over sausages, griddle cakes and pie served at famous breakfasts at the White House in Washington.

Aristide Briand's luncheons promise to be equally famous. At a midday meal with Dr. Stresemann several years ago, the way was smoothed for a better understanding between France and Germany. More recently his luncheon at Geneva, between the cheese and fruit, saw the inception of what may be a United States of Europe.

And now the question is, Who will set the international table for dinner, and who will sit at the board? Since dinner is the most important meal of the day, it may be fair to assume that it will be a time for the consideration of the families' more important questions. Just now peace is the world's most serious problem, and all humanity would fain partake.

Inevitably it looks as though the table for this international dinner is to be set in Washington, with President Hoover as the host and Premier MacDonald as the honored guest.

The subject for conversation—disarmament—is already determined.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that the accomplishments will be even more satisfying than the food, which we know will be par excellence.

### Two-Way Forest Efficiency

IN IDAHO an army of more than 1000 lumberjacks is advancing against one of the largest remaining white pine stands in the United States. Powerful tractors, giant swing booms and lengthy flumes make easy speed of what was once a slow and laborious process, involving much maneuvering of cant hooks, bobsleds and steaming horses. As testimonials to the efficiency of modern tree-harvesting methods, this operation and others of the same nature speak volumes for sponsors who, in the quickest and most approved way, are supplying an ever-growing need. The very efficiency of their methods, however, constitutes a warning to America to look to its forests.

Since lumber must be had, it should be harvested to the best advantage. Nevertheless, it might well be remembered that, while new methods and machines may greatly speed the harvest, nothing has been devised correspondingly to hasten the growth of the crop. It requires no higher mathematics, therefore, to deduce that, unless something is done to renew the latter, the former may not survive.

The once-thriving, but now nearly deserted, New England towns whose prosperity, based on the manufacture of wood products, has vanished with the departed forests; the scrubby desolation of the cut-over lands of the middle West, and the seared brown sides of denuded slopes along the great northern white pine belt that

once waved green banners from New England nearly across the American continent—all bear mute testimony to this fact.

There are many angles from which to view a stand of timber. To a lumberman it may represent so many board feet; a builder may consider it in terms of houses; a paper maker may judge it in bales of pulp; a manufacturer of matches may think of its least common denominator as a little, round, two-inch stick. But to the thoughtful this forest growth, while including all these, means vastly more. It represents, among other things, sanctuary for wild life, protection against floods, stabilization of the climate, conservation of the soil, beautification of the landscape, and recreation for the city-weary. Perhaps none of these may be measured in board feet; but it can hardly be denied that each one plays a big part in the economics of the Nation and the morale of its citizens.

Obviously, then, the logical step lies in conservation and reforestation—the former, through wise selection and preservation, to extend the present crop of trees; the latter, through supervised planting of the waste places, to insure a new crop say fifty years hence. And in this work of forest rehabilitation it is gratifying to note that those engaged in it, knowing the efficiency of the harvesters of trees, are with vision and patience advocating a like efficiency among the planters of trees.

### It Can Be Done

RECENTLY appointed commandant of the famous naval training base at Quantico, Va., Maj-Gen. Smedley D. Butler took the opportunity to sum up the prohibition situation to his 2000 marines in the picturesque one-syllable language of the leathernecks. As reported by the Associated Press:

With the Mayor at his side, General Butler called out his entire command to explain the situation. "You birds," he said, planting one foot atop the nearest barracks porch railing, "took an oath some time ago to defend the Constitution. Don't let this news stun you, but the prohibition law is part of it."

Behind these gentle words lies an interesting and instructive story. Soon after General Butler took over his post at Quantico, he discovered that the rumrunners and bootleggers were doing a rather flourishing business in this little marine town of the South. An occasional arrest marked the otherwise uninterrupted activities of the law violators, but these failed to satisfy the general. He proceeded to march out of the town, and with him went his 2000 marines, and with the marines went 90 per cent of the customers of the town's business and amusement places.

General Butler gave Quantico its choice between its customers—the marines—and the "lawless element." Quantico chose to enforce the prohibition law and to oust the bootleggers. It can be done.

### The War on Noise

THE surprising thing is not that a campaign should have been opened in New York against unnecessary noises, but that it should have been so long delayed. It is surprising, too, that it should be confined to New York. Americans are notoriously a patient, docile and long-suffering people. But all Americans today have suffered for many years from needless noise. It is possible that they are ready to do something about it.

This debonaire disposition to "laugh it off," to consider discomforts "all in the day's work," not to fuss over things, is one reason why Anglo-Saxons are so habitually imposed upon. Another is the inclination, too commonly observed, to regard anything done in the way of business as justifiable for that reason. The noisy playing of children is frowned upon. There is no profit in that. But the vegetable man who disturbs one's peace must not be interfered with. He, in his small way, is a business man.

Another, and perhaps more powerful, factor is the fear of ridicule, which seems to be singularly acute in the United States. Some years ago a public-spirited New York woman, not one who could fairly be designated as a "crank," but a person of dignity and cultivation, ventured a campaign against the noises which at that time disturbed sensitive people, though now they probably would not be noticed—if, indeed, they could be heard. Her case was quickly laughed out of court. New York was prepared to be amused; but how take seriously a proposal which implied that sterling stock and unexemplified worth could be impaired by mere street noises?

But now, perhaps, the noise makers have gone too far. The variety of distressing sounds which assault the ears of New Yorkers has been detailed by the proponents of the reform, and recorded by the New York World, which is publishing a series of articles on the campaign. Some of these noises are peculiar to New York in the sense that they never cease. These are the sounds emitted as a result of the twenty-four-hour day in subway and apartment house construction. Others, such as the clangor of traffic, are worse there than elsewhere. But the majority of needless noises annoy residents not only of other cities, but of towns and of the countryside.

What community, for example, is free from disturbance by the open motor cut-out, the slamming of motorcar doors, the clanging locomotive bell, the radio loudspeaker? The slogan too often is, "Louder and faster." Yes; not only New York but every city and hamlet in America has need of an antinoise crusade.

### "First Down and Ten to Go"

AFTER witnessing his first game of American college football as played by the University of Mexico, Emilio Portes Gil, President of that Republic, exclaimed: "It was tremendous." Now when a game can make such an impression on a spectator who is witnessing it for the first time, it is not to be wondered at that hundreds of thousands of persons in the United States are eagerly looking forward to the opening of the 1929 season.

Already the thud of the "pigskin" is to be heard in the training camps of the colleges, and it will not be long before all the teams have opened their schedules. From a spectacular as well as a playing point of view, the game will be much the same as last year, as there are only a few changes which have been

made in the rules since last fall. Making it impossible for an opponent to advance a fumbled ball is the chief change. The big college eleven is going to be the gainer by the change and one of the most spectacular plays of the game—the run for a touchdown through the recovery of a fumble—will no more thrill the spectator. But, on the other hand, it will remove from the player who made the slip much of the stigma.

More big intersectional games than ever before are scheduled for this fall, and this promises to furnish the college world with an intermingling of students which cannot help having a broadening effect on the undergraduates as well as on those who, while they have received their college degrees, still follow any activities in which their Alma Mater may take part.

### A Musical Centennial

MUSIC publication, like instrument manufacture, has had its special triumphs in the United States; and the firm which Gustav Schirmer established in New York has, by plain evidence, done a fair part in the achievement of them. Schirmer, printer of pages that revealed clean impression, and binder of leaves that disclosed sturdy stitching, should no doubt come in for the same sort of centenary notice as, not a long while back, did Chickering, builder of pianos that spread a square wing and pianos that curled a grand tail; and pianos which that gave out a charming tone. At any rate, the house of G. Schirmer seems to show favor to such an idea, calling the attention of the public to the founder's biographical record, and noting how plans of his designing have prospered since his day.

A notice sent out to the press includes comment on what the firm has done by way of encouraging musical progress in America, and remarks also about the close relations that have always been maintained between the Schirmer family and composers and musicians generally.

Without denial, the book trade and the piano trade have done much to advance the musical cause among the people of the United States; and yet the results appear more on the side of passive national prosperity than on that of active national expression. An immeasurable quantity of music has been bought, studied and performed, but a proportionally rather slender amount has been written. From one point of view, a man like Serge Koussevitzky, with a comparatively small publication enterprise, did more for the music of Russia in ten years than Schirmer and Chickering did in 100 years; and to the names of Schirmer and Chickering might be added those of Ditson and Steinway. What they all did together for American composition, considering composition on a high, and not on a middling, plane, may be counted as but moderately significant. Their friendliness to composers led scarcely anyone to make the effort required to put a country on the front line in the tone art.

But what was omitted in one century can be made up for in the next. Schirmer may have set out for more than he attained. The house of Schirmer has the opportunity still, with its hardly exemplified resources and equipment, to complete the task.

### The Air Compression of Geography

WITH Lindberghian speed the Americas are drawing together. The flight with which Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are opening the air mail service between the United States and the east coast of South America is symbolic. Dutch Guiana has been two weeks distant from Florida; now it is brought within four days. And within the periphery of the Lindbergh route sixteen nations are making corresponding time-space advances toward neighborliness. To much of this area the change from sea to air transport means even more than the switch from sail to steam did to Europe and the United States. The swish of wings sweeps the Spanish Main once more into the moving current of world affairs.

On his 7000-mile flight, Colonel Lindbergh is inspecting the new two-way system of radio communication by which planes en route can receive weather reports and flying data from eighteen ground stations. This service is designed to meet some of the special storm difficulties in the Caribbean, which has been called a "hatchery of hurricanes." He will also confer with President Perez of Venezuela about the early establishment of air lines through that country to link Panama with Brazil and Argentina.

Spectacular as is this air compression of geography, it is only the trail blazing for a shortening of the vast "intellectual miles" between the Americas whose possibilities baffle the imagination. Within a year Buenos Aires will be closer to New York in travel time than Buffalo was 100 years ago. Cultural and racial distances are not so quickly lessened, even with the airplane as an interpreter, but certainly the opportunity for better understanding is brought immeasurably nearer. In that development no one has had so large a part as the flying envoy extraordinary now so happily accompanied by an ambassador plenipotentiary.

### Editorial Notes

Señor Guerrero, president of the League of Nations Assembly, whose name means in English "warrior," in performing the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the League Palace at Geneva evidently beat his sword into a trowel with which to spread the cement for the foundation stone of permanent world peace.

Two bowls clubs of the South Australia Bowling Association have voted against liquor to assist the dry movement being organized. Apparently the members have decided that he bowls best who has not first indulged in the bowl.

The five-power naval conference is to be held in London in January. What better New Year resolution could the world make than naval disarmament?

By arriving in the United States Oct. 4, Premier MacDonald will be in plenty of time to take in the world baseball series.

### Taxco—Mexico's Artistic Monument

IT IS pronounced Taxco, with a broad "a." Several years ago, when the Government "restored" the old Spanish road over which a century or more before the silver-laden pack trains had trudged across the mountains to Cuernavaca, the little village was "discovered." Almost overnight it became famous throughout the land, and at the urging of artists and beauty lovers the Mexican Government decreed that the whole hamlet should be a national artistic monument.

It is deserving of the unusual distinction, though the gentle, quiet folk who inhabit the little hamlet make no ado about it. It is an honor, of course, one they are very proud of, but to them Taxco is Taxco, pleasant, agreeable, beautiful, but still—Taxco. True, the great show-place church is rare for so wee and far-off a bit of a mountain-side village, and the vistas are magnificent, the sky so blue and the steep, cobbled streets and red-tiled roofs charming. And it is delightful to have visitors come from distant places and sigh over their little home town, but so far—and may it continue so for a long, long time to come—the folks of Taxco are not tourist conscious, and to come among them is still a simple, unaffected pleasure.

As a matter of fact the Mexican authorities seem to be in no haste to exploit the rare loveliness of the little village. The "restoration" of the roadway is in a large measure—particularly in the rainy season—figurative. "Improvements" there have obviously been, but distinctly in the past tense. It takes a hardy and courageous traveler and an even harder motorcar to make the trip over the mountains and across the highland streams to Taxco. But once in the little hamlet it is difficult to dispel the glamour of the place.

Taxco was an Indian stronghold long before the Spanish conqueror came. Numerous Aztec temples were located in and near the village. Resting halfway up the mountain side it dominated the valley, rich in soil and minerals, about it. On the western slope of the Sierra Madre it was halfway between Mexico City and the Pacific coast. After the turmoil and upturn of the Conquest, Taxco sank back again into its pleasant sunlit and moon drenched dreaming—until one day early in the eighteenth century a young adventurer, Spanish by nationality but of French extraction, happened along and went prospecting.

Joseph Borda, as he called himself, but originally de Borda, soon struck it rich. A silver mine near the town was opened, and in the years that followed he is reputed to have taken \$10,000,000 worth of the metal from this property. He always remained a bachelor, but he left two monuments that are known as far and wide as the treasures of Mexico are renowned—the church he erected in Taxco and the famous villa and gardens he built for himself in Cuernavaca. The church he had built for a younger brother who had become a priest, the garden and villa as a pleasant resting place and halfway inn between the mines of Taxco and the comforts of Mexico City.

The church, with its Spanish cupola, rich Chuguesque interior and baroque facade, completely dominates the charming little plaza. As one for the first time drives into the tiny square, coming to it abruptly from a climb up winding streets, the effect is as if coming onto a gorgeously set stage. Looming over the car is the great church, a few paces across the way is the funny little miniature plaza market that becomes a thrilling bazaar on Sundays when the mountain Indians come to town; on the right is what remains of the old Borda "palace," now half ruin, half town hall, and straight ahead over the

top of the slanting little houses is the vista toward the Pacific where a hundred miles away, beyond the mysterious blue haze, pounds the mighty ocean.

Rosenburg, Nuremberg, Dinkelsdorf, all indistinctly have their charms and glories, but Taxco has a gentleness and simplicity of beauty that is unknown to these others. Even the cobbled streets and the tiled roofs seem mellowed and softened. The world is far, far away in Taxco—and one is glad that it is. You wander up and down the little streets, so clean and so quiet, and yet so full of animation, with small, lean, fleet-footed, flashing chickens, and such astonishingly well-behaved little children. In an intersection of several steep paths where nestles a fenced-in shrine can be seen several slumbering porkers. No one is outraged; it is quite all right; really, why bother?

A few hundred feet up the mountain side, on a little shelf, rests the deserted Church of the Virgin of Guadalupe, and from this vantage point can be seen the whole valley below, with numerous churches protruding up out of the empty countryside—a sight so characteristic of Mexico—and far away the outlines of two tiny lowland hamlets. And, as is always the case in Mexico, a far-away horizon of blue-hazed mountains and skies of luminous beauty.

Toward the upper part of the village, along the banks of the little mountain stream that flows deeply through it, is a solemnly formal, but riotously gorgeous and luxuriant, municipal garden. Were the flowers less luxuriant, their coloring less vivid and rich, the foliage less heavy and green, the garden would be distressing. But it is so full of color and growth that its laid-out lines only emphasize its beauty and add the attraction of a patchwork effect.

The cobbled streets are begemmed with charming designs laid out in colored stones, with here and there the outlines of a bull, a deer, or a sun or moon symbol, the deities of the old Indian religion. The high altitude keeps the air clear and cool and even in the full heat of the day it is never hot.

Taxco is famous for other reasons than its rare beauty and history. It is the birthplace of the great Spanish writer, Alarcón, although strangely enough he, himself, never once in all his writings mentioned the fact, nor even that he was of Mexican birth. When a youth he sailed away to Spain and never again returned to his native land. A painting of him, as well as of Borda and the priest brother for whom the latter built the church, are to be found in private chambers of the church.

To Taxco came also the famous German historian, Humboldt, when he was living in Mexico. In an exquisite little house below the church, bordering on the mountain stream, he lived and worked. The facade of the residence is one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in Mexico. The beautiful garden of the Humboldt house is pretty much in ruins, and while the Government will permit no modern construction in the village, the modern age has crept in, taking possession of some of the old for its own use. The ground floor of the Humboldt house is the village movie theater, where an occasional film is shown, and where other public meetings are held.

There is a legend in the village that the church was erected on the site of the original Borda mine. The archives show that the Borda mine was a few miles away from the village, but no one troubles about archives in Taxco—the air is too balmy, the bells of the church too sweet, and life too mellow to go chasing after facts. What if the mine was elsewhere—it is a charming story and everything is so charming in Taxco.

R. S. A.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

HENRY FORD has taken the first step to popularize an American commercial airplane in France, and the fact is not without a certain significance. It will, perhaps, be recalled that, under the terms of his rights here in France to issue French Ford stock, he was allowed to build both automobiles and airplanes in this country. A visitor to the Monitor office recently said casually that he had heard Mr. Ford was making a first move toward the creation of an airplane factory in France. Since then has come the arrival from England of a Ford tri-motor airplane, which was followed by large advertisements in the principal newspapers and by announcements that for a week the machine could be inspected at Le Bourget air-drome.

"Lé" is a quaint word rarely found today. It comes from the Latin "latus," meaning side, and was used in French in the sense of "by the side of." An example is Plessis-lès-Tours, that is, Plessis near Tours. The ruins of a chateau exist at Plessis, incidentally, about which Sir Walter Scott wrote in his novel, "Quentin Durward." Sometimes the place is written—and possibly the more often—Plessis-lès-Tours, for the two words "lès" and "lès" are interchangeable. Even "lès" is an old word now, which would be understood by few were it not still retained on maps of France. There is in England a "Stratford-le-Bow," which distinguishes the town from "Stratford-upon-Avon."

One of the very choicest spots in the neighborhood of Paris is on a private estate. You sit in a wicker chair beneath a giant cedar tree, and at your back are dense woods, from which issue the murmurs of leaves and stray warbling. Before you rolls a smooth lawn. On one edge it is bordered by blue and rose hydrangea, and on the other, where it meets the road, it has a fence of blossoming ramblers. Beyond the road it continues rolling softly down to a lake where ducks are swimming, and beside which stand high poplars. Trees massed leftward hide another lake; trees to the north hide part of the village of Ville-d'Avray; trees farther away cover a hill, and are part of the Forest of Saint Cloud. The hydrangea will not be always in flower, nor the ramblers, but even so, the sweet valley and the lake and trees remain, and a chair beneath the cedar.

Scarcely possible though it seems, sidewalks as we know them have been in common use here for only a hundred years. Someone has dug up the news oddity that the first sidewalks were put along the great boulevards in 1820 to accommodate pedestrians. A horse trots in French "trotte"—and from this has come the word "trottoir" for sidewalk. It is, however, far antecedent to a century ago. Montaigne, for example, in the sixteenth century employed the expression "monter sur le trottoir," to mean to appear on the stage. A century later the footpath along the quais by the River Seine was spoken of as trottoirs, and Voltaire elegantly referred to a trottoir as "a path of consideration and of fortune."

A newspaper has published a letter from a reader reminding us that the English Channel was crossed by air many years prior to M. Bleriot's feat in 1909, the twentieth anniversary of which has been recently celebrated. The pilot was equally a Frenchman, M. Blanchard. He was using, however, a balloon, and not an airplane. It was on Jan. 7, 1785, that he left the English shore accompanied by Dr. Jeffries as passenger. The balloon floated over the channel and landed shortly before 4 o'clock the same afternoon at the Forest of Guines, near Calais. In those days the event was of considerable importance, and a monument was erected at the place of landing.

Musée of France, Germany, Italy, Russia and other countries will be heard in a unique structure which two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moulton, are proposing to build on the outskirts of Paris. According to the present plans, one month will be devoted to the music of each country. The theater will have, apparently, a large open stage, and the auditorium itself will be revolving, so that the panorama may be viewed by the audience from various angles. Unusual seating arrangement, acoustics, and lighting are other features prepared by the architects

which are attracting attention. A model of the auditorium has been placed on view in the Salle Pleyel.

A French inventor has devised a means of recording sound upon celluloid films, and his simple apparatus permits 9000 sound vibrations to be registered where before only 1000 were caught on the hard disc. A voice can be easily reproduced, and the same piece of film used both for registering and repeating the words or song. He expects it to be used in connection with the sound synchronized films and even, eventually, a piece may be sent in an envelope and be used in place of a letter. Such a film will last, this unnamed inventor contends, ten times as long as the regular disc, and the resultant tone is much more pure.

### Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

#### The Cigarette Evil

THE time is not far distant when the serious minded adult members of the communities in this country will rise up in protest to the potent to the sale of cigarette manufacturers and their efforts to stimulate the sale of cigarettes to minors, young women and men through the use of dishonest advertising or advertising claims which have no basis in fact.

Not since the days when traffic in drugs aroused public opinion in its might and stopped it, not since the days when a number of harmful nostrums was swept from our streets, has this country witnessed such an advance of buncombe, hokey and downright hokum and fraud as now marks the advertising campaign promoted by certain cigarette manufacturers to create a vast woman and child market for the use of their products. The rapacity of a few powerful tobacco organizations seems to know no bounds. Whatever may be said of the moderate indulgence in the use of tobacco, it is clear that the issue raised before the country in some of the current cigarette campaigns is the issue raised by urging excessive cigarette smoking; by appeals to the youth of our country; by misrepresenting the established medical opinion of cigarettes in order to encourage cigarette smoking.

These great cigarette campaigns on which millions are being spent in order to create new armies of cigarette addicts have been accompanied by an insidious element of untruth. At the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association the statement was made that tuberculosis had increased among girls, the position of the conclusion placing the blame on smoking, late hours and inadequate diet, victims of flapper age; and the death rate, 50 per cent greater than among boys five years ago, now is shown to be 100 per cent higher. The evil example set by the most powerful factor, the American tobacco industry, is now followed by others. A widespread advertising campaign is now under way that actually features cigarettes as a newly discovered nerve tonic. In many women's colleges cigarettes have been distributed free by the manufacturers with the intention to start girl undergraduates on the road to cigarette addiction. Another company sends congratulatory birthday greetings with a carton of cigarettes to boys who have reached sixteen years of age. Every temptation that greed can devise has been placed in the path of our boys and girls.

The biographies of those who have condemned excessive use of tobacco include some of the greatest names in medicine and public life in the history of this country. At nearly every meeting, organizations conferring on the education of our young and dealing with juvenile delinquency take some action to protest against the wholesale attempt to nicotineize the youth of our Nation. The National Education Association, American Federation of Teachers, American Eugenics Society, American Child Welfare Association, and numerous scientific associations throughout the country are protesting the great untruths being circulated by the tobacco companies.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs discussed cigarette smoking at a fifteenth biennial convention and passed a resolution reading as follows: Resolved, that the women of the General Federation go on record as favoring an educational propaganda against cigarettes and further endorsing state legislation prohibiting the furnishing of cigarettes to minors.

This is a problem which is squarely up to our legislative bodies, both in state and in national government. Tobacco industries should be controlled so that they would not injure the youth of the land and the great untruths being spread by the printed word should be banned from distribution.—Old Colony Memorial (Plymouth, Mass.).